Daily Report

Latin America

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Cuba

In compliance with an agreement that was announced on 16 September concerning the withdrawal of Russian military personnel, over 500 soldiers and their families were bused to a ship which will transport them to Moscow, reports NOTIMEX. The independent mechanized infantry brigade, also known as Research Center No. 12, is the first Russian military contingent to be effected by the agreement which stipulates the "removal of 1,800 military personnel" and their families from Cuban soil.

Peru

With 100 percent of the precincts reporting, the Apoyo polling group reports their "unofficial" national elections projections for the Democratic Constituent Congress, CCD. According to Lima TV, the Change 90-New Majority movement coalition leads with 38.3 percent of the vote. In a news conference carried on Lima TV, President Alberto Fujimori said the "massive, responsible" voter turnout "has been extraordinary." He added: "With their vote, the citizens have demonstrated their civic awareness; rejected terrorism; and delivered a message of hope and identification with the north, which all of Peru is seeking at this time." In an interview carried on Lima radio, Jaime Yoshiyama Tanaka, leader of the Change 90 coalition, said that his first task as a CCD member "will be to modify the regulations governing congressional proceedings so congress can work at a faster pace."

Cuba

First Russian Brigade Reportedly Withdraws

PA2011205492 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2027 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] Havana, 20 Nov (NOTIMEX)—Russia on 20 November began withdrawing infantry brigade military personnel and their families, who have been stationed on this Caribbean island for the past 30 years, it was reported here on 20 November.

The independent mechanized infantry brigade, also known as Research Center No. 12, is reportedly the first Russian military contingent to withdraw from Cuban territory.

A dozen buses on the morning of 20 November transported more than 500 Russian soldiers to an area—no. 6 (area of Haipon)—along the bay in this capital, where they will reportedly board a ship that will transport them to Moscow.

Cuban and Russian authorities announced here on 16 September an agreement to establish the conditions for the withdrawal of military personnel stationed on the island since 1962.

The agreement signed by Moscow and Havana stated 1,800 military personnel and their families must leave the island no later than the first half of 1993.

Official Comments on Visit by Former U.S. Official

PA2011203992 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1923 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] Havana, 20 Nov (DPA)— The visit to Havana by Wayne Smith, a scholar and former chief of the U.S. Interests Section in Cuba, is strictly personal, Vice Foreign Minister Ramon Sanchez-Parodi stated on 20 November.

The meeting we had on 19 November is one of many he has held in recent years during his frequent trips to the island, said the Cuban diplomat, who headed the Cuban Interests office in Washington for 12 years. Sanchez-Parodi told the German news agency DPA that the private visit by Wayne (Smith) has been overblown by some news media in the United States and Mexico.

In this respect, he dismissed reports by those news media stating that the purpose of Smith's visit was to prepare the visit of a U.S. delegation to Havana in December to discuss with the Cuban Goverament a possible start of normalization of relations between the two countries.

The official said the Cuban Government is willing to continue resisting, although he explained we have never precluded the possibility of a respectful dialogue (with the United States).

He said that the conditions Washington must respect to normalize ties with the island are clear and include the right to Cuba's self-determination, respect for its principles, ending the criminal embargo policy, and handing over to Cuban jurisdiction the area where the Guantanamo Naval Base is located.

Sanchez-Parodi noted that despite the economic crisis the country is experiencing, it can withstand five, 50, or 500 years of hostile Republican or Democratic administrations.

Wayne Smith, who opposes the tightening of the U.S. embargo on Cuba, will return on to the United States on 21 November following his meetings with government officials, opposition leaders, and religious authorities, including Havana's Carlos Manuel de Cespedes.

GRANMA Reports New U.S. Interests Section Head

FL2111131692 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Nov 92

[Excerpts] [Announcer] My colleague Victor Gonzalez Medina is holding a copy of GRANMA. It is the edition for 21 November. Now Victor is going to read us the most prominent headlines and comment on each of those headlines. Go ahead, Victor.

[Gonzalez] Yes, in fact, I have here a copy of the GRANMA newspaper. [passage omitted] Another note reports that Alfonso Fraga Perez has become the head of the Cuban Interests Section in the United States. Fraga had held the post of director for Europe in the Foreign Relations Ministry. [passage omitted]

UN Envoy Expects Majority Support for Resolution

FL2111143492 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Nov 92

[Text] Cuban UN Ambassador Alcibiades Hidalgo has stated that Cuba expects a majority of the UN member countries to support the draft resolution presented by Cuba in the United Nations to condemn the U.S. economic, trade, and financial embargo against Cuba. In statements to the press, the Cuban diplomat added that the Torricelli Amendment is an escalation of the U.S. embargo against Cuba.

Meanwhile, Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Paredes has stressed that his government does not accept the measures to interfere with Cuba's internal affairs. The Ecuadoran diplomat added that his country has stated to the UN General Assembly that it considers the Torricelli Amendment to be unjust and inappropriate. In statements to PRENSA LATINA, Paredes said that there are laws in his country that prevent the implementation of that anti-Cuban legislation.

Moreover, the Ecuadoran foreign minister said that the relations of cooperation and friendship between his

country and Cuba have been increasing in recent years and can still be greatly improved.

U.S. Blockade Against Cuban Medicine Analyzed

PA2211152992 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Nov 92

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] If a Cuban medicine which effectively counters the increase of cholesterol in a person's system was allowed access to the U.S. market, 3.5 million people living in that northern country could possibly experience an improvement in their heart conditions. However, Washington's blockade against Havana bans Cuban products from its market, and it even prevents Cuban agencies from selling their export products to other nations.

This has happened with (polychosanol), better known as PPC on the island. The tablets are manufactured with raw materials which are extracted from sugar cane.

According to research, PPC is one of the world's most effective drugs in the fight against cholesterol. Dalmer Laboratories in Cuba has stated that this natural medicine has no negative side effects. Also, a report from Geneva University says specialists from the United States, Canada, Germany, and Switzerland consider PPC to be the most important pharmacological discovery to date in the struggle against cholesterol.

Despite the product's virtues, developed countries' most advanced laboraties stubbornly counter the publicity on the PPC to maintain their monopoly of the market. Also, the United States is determined to neutralize Cuba's efforts to export PPC to developed nations even though the island has the appropriate technical and scientific facilities.

The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES published in October a long article on the worldwide status of anticholesterol drugs which are capable of reducing the risks of cardiac problems. The article did not even mention the Cuban medicine. GATT sources told the IPS news agency the case of Cuba's PPC is a crude example of the way in which industrialized nations and great transnationals defend their interests—many times at the Third World's expense.

In this case, the boycott against the Cuban product occurs even though cardiac problems provoked by a high amount of cholesterol in a person's system are among the leading causes of death in the so-called Third World. From the United States' viewpoint, the idea is to prevent the development of a priority area in the island's economy—the pharmaceutical industry. Along with tourism and biotechnology, it represents a source of hard currency needed for this country's subsistence and development.

Antigua and Barbuda

Vere Bird Reacts to Press Reports of Ill Health

FL2111143592 Bridgetown CANA in English 1327 GMT 21 Nov 92

[Text] St.John's, Antigua, Nov 21, CANA—Antigua and Barbuda's elderly prime minister, Vere Bird, Sr., says there's no need to worry about his health. He was reacting to press reports that he was down with the flu.

In an interview with the state-owned ABS Television, the prime minister said: "A few days ago I had a fever. It has gone. I don't find myself coughing. I don't feel there is any temperature around. I'm just as normal. I don't see any cause for any concern."

The OUTLET, an opposition-backed newspaper, reported that Bird, 82, fell ill at cabinet last Wednesday [18 November] "and the meeting had to be brought to a premature end as PM Bird was taken home."

"He insisted that he did not want to go to Holberton Hospital," the paper said. "When PM Bird returned from cabinet to his home, he was diagnosed as suffering from the flu and diarrhea....

"The cabinet meeting for this week, Wednesday, was cancelled Antigua-Barbuda- [word indistinct]," it added.

Public Works Minister Denies Anti-Union Charges

FL2111143792 Bridgetown CANA in English 1340 GMT 21 Nov 92

[Text] St John's, Antigua, Nov 21, CANA—Antigua and Barbuda's minister of public works, Eustace Cochrane, has brushed aside a charge by the pro-government Antigua Trades and Labour Union (AT&LU) that he is "anti-union."

At a weekend press conference, Cochrane said, "If they say I am anti-trade union" for employing six young persons, "then they are anti-young people." Cochrane and the AT&LU have been at loggerheads over his employment of six persons to work in a newly established public relations department within the ministry.

The dispute came to a head last month when about 500 workers at the ministry walked off the jobs—with the support of the union—protesting against the employment of the six and the non-payment of money long due to them. The union took its grouse to Prime Minister Vere Bird, Sr., who promised to have the issue addressed at cabinet.

Cochrane said two of the six persons employed by the public relations department were recommended by two senior cabinet ministers. On the issue of non-payment, Cochrane said he inherited the problem when he took up his appointment as minister two and half years ago. He said the Ministry of Finance had been mandated since last year to make the funds available to pay the workers.

"The financial secretary of this country agreed then that he will send across a hundred thousand dollars (one East Carib dollar = 37 U.S. cents) a month to the ministry," he reported. "We got one hundred thousand once and less than a hundred thousand the second time. Since then (we received) not another cent," Cochrane added.

Cayman Islands

National Team Wins 12 of 13 Seats in Elections

FL2111002092 Bridgetown CANA in English 2223 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] George Town, Grand Cayman, Nov 20, CANA—The National Team won 12 of 13 seats in general elections Wednesday [18 November] in which it retained control of the legislative assembly of this western Caribbean British territory. All 15 [number as received] winners in the election will meet here next week to form the seven-member executive council that will actually set policy and run the government for the next four years.

The three former members of the executive council, which had governed the country the past four years, all lost their re-election bids. The final results for the district of George Town, the capital, were not announced until late Thursday evening. They showed National Team members Truman Bodden winning 2,211 votes, Dr. Steve Tomlinson 2,127, and Berna Murphy with 2,116. Winning the fourth and final seat from George Town was independent candidate Kurt Tibbetts who garnered 1,488 votes. Linford Pierson, executive council member and minister for communications, works, and agriculture, was a distant sixth with 1,041 votes.

Earlier, National Team members Tom Jefferson, John Jefferson Jr., McKeeva Bush, and Dalmain Ebanks swept the four seats from the district of West Bay, putting former executive council member Benson Ebanks out of office for the first time in 24 years. Ebanks finished with 613 votes, more than 1,000 behind Dalmain Ebanks (no relation) who grabbed the fourth and final legislative national [word indistinct] with 1,628 votes.

The National Team also won all three seats in the district of Bodden Town and the single seats from the districts of Northside and East End. In the Northside election, Edna Moyle ousted Exco [Executive Council] member and Minister of Health and Social Services Ezzard Miller, by 266 votes to 187. Miller had been roundly criticised for pushing through a new hospital plan at a cost of U.S.16 million dollars.

Only on the island of Cayman Brac did the National Team lose out with its candidate finishing third in the two-seat race. Incumbent backbenchers Mabry Kirkconnell and Gilbert McLean won re-election in that district as independents.

Election officials said that unofficial results showed more than 90 per cent of the country's 10,193 registered voters turned out to vote, a record for the Cayman Islands. While there are no officially recognised political parties in the Cayman Islands, the National Team had campaigned on a platform of reduced government spending and opposition to a proposed new Constitution that the previous executive council government introduced. The new Constitution would call for the formation of a chief minister system of government with individual responsibility as opposed to the current executive council form that places collective responsibility on all its members.

Unofficial National Team leader Thomas Jefferson said winning 12 seats was a "clear mandate from the people." Jefferson resigned his civil service position as the country's financial secretary after the then executive council declined to take his advice on spending and revenue measures. He said the new government's priorities would be to reduce spending, balance the budget, slow down growth to manageable levels, increase tourism—the mainstay of the island's economy—debate the chief minister form of government in the legislature fully before endorsing or rejecting the idea, tackle the growing crime and drug problem in the country, and promote youth and sports activities.

With an inherited deficit of U.S.50 million dollars from the previous government, Jefferson did not see any "large scale projects" being approved during the early days of the new government. Despite the deficit, the government did not seek funds from Britain. The Cayman Islands have not needed funding from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office for the past 30 years.

The new executive council and cabinet posts are expected to be named in

Dominica

Opposition Urges Banana Demonstration for British

FL2111191792 Bridgetown CANA in English 1543 GMT 21 Nov 92

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Nov 21, CANA—Opposition leader Edison James is urging Dominicans to show concern for the "plight" of the vital banana industry with a public demonstration during a visit by four British parliamentarians next week Friday [27 November].

James told CANA that like the St. Lucia Labour Party, which is planning a demonstration to coincide with the visit three of the four British conservative and labour MP's [Members of Parliament], his United Workers Party would also initiate a public show of solidarity.

The British mission is on an exercise meant to acquaint it with the banana situation, in relation to continuing efforts by the region to retain preferential access for Caribbean bananas on the European market.

"It would seem that our people here should want to come out and give support to the European parliamentarians. I say give support because I anticipate that by the time they will have come through Dominica, they will not be un-impressed by the situation down here, and that they will be committed to take back a message to their colleagues that they must stand by the Windwards," James remarked.

The opposition leader said some sort of solidarity exercise would be organised so that "our people here could come out and show the parliamentarians that they really are in need of their support and the support of their colleagues back in england and in europe".

James called it a demonstration with a C difference: "not a demonstration against anybody, but one to demonstrate our concern for the peril that is awaiting us if our bananas were to be thrown off the market."

Banana growers fear the creation of a single European market bananas 1993 will lead to loss of market share.

Dominican Republic

Balaguer Comments on Corruption in Government

FL2011193292 Santo Domingo Radio-Television Dominicana Radio Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] President Joaquin Balaguer has reiterated that there is corruption in the government, but at low levels, not in high-level bodies. The president said that there are no acts of corruption that can be attributed to high-level officials in the country, and he invited those who discover corruption to present him with the evidence so that he can take action. President Balaguer said that without specific evidence, it is not easy to confront an official with an accusation.

The president discussed this subject when he resumed his trips to dedicate projects, as he opened a housing project in the Los Guaricanos sector in Villa Mella, where he held a news conference with reporters attending the ceremony.

Haiti

Bazin Convenes National Assembly for Elections

FL2311122192 Port-au-Prince Radio Tropic FM in French 1130 GMT 23 Nov 92

[Text] Mr. Bazin has convened the National Assembly in extraordinary session. In a message to the nation broadcasted last night, Villa d'Accueil Prime Minister Marc Bazin said that he has issued an order convening the legislative body in extraordinary session on Wednesday, 25 November 1992. Bazin justified his order by the urgent necessity to set up the Permanent Electoral Council in order to hold elections for the nine senators whose mandate will expire soon. According to the provisions of the 1987 Constitution, it is up to the president of the Republic to convene the Parliament

Conacom Reiterates Position on Assemblies, CEP

FL2011225992 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1145 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] The National Congress of Democratic Movements, Conacom, reiterates its position against the formation of assemblies and against a noncredible electoral council. Conacom says no to the formation of assemblies created in an inappropriate atmosphere without the people, and also no to the formation of a possible Permanent Electoral Council. While understanding the constitutional obligation to form institutions assuring participation and decentralization, Conacom thinks that such a necessity does not authorize any political adventure which creates structures set in illegal conditions, therefore making them fragile.

Politically, the formation of fragile institutions can only hinder a real solution to the crisis and sign away the future of democracy in Haiti for a long time. According to Conacom, this is a thoughtless way, capable of leading the country into serious deadlock. The party, which is led by Victor Benoit, reiterates its choice for negotiations aimed at reaching a peaceful and quick return to constitutional order in Haiti.

Negotiations for Change in Senate Office Fail

FL2011210692 Port-au-Prince Radio Tropic FM in French 1700 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] Negotiations for change in the office of the upper chamber have failed. These negotiations evolved between members of the Alliance for Parliamentary Cohesion [ACP] and the Constitutional Anticorruption Alliance [Alliance Constitutionelle Anti-Corruption]. The ACP senators have maintained their stand: The current office will not leave. They have rejected the proposal by Senator Franher Jean-Baptiste who suggested that the office be open to parliamentarians of the anticorruption parliamentary alliance. The anticorruption parliamentary alliance groups together senators from the National Front for Change and Democracy and several parliamentarians from other political groups. The following is a report by Emmanuel Laurent.

[Begin Laurent recording, in Creole] Negotiations that were held at the Senate between the ACP and the Constitutional Anticorruption Alliance have ended without any results. The fundamental reason for these negotiations was to expand the Senate office which is made up exclusively of ACP members. Sen. Franher Jean-Baptiste suggested this to his partisans. The question which was raised and which is still being raised is the following: Is it for reasons of state or political that the ACP does not want other senators to become members of the office? The answer is clear. According to what members of the ACP told Sen. Bauduy, it is no.

According to ACP members, it is only a question of personal interests. According to Sen. Rony Mondestin, it is up to 25 senators—who will have to assume their responsibilities in front of the nation—to find the solution.

We remind listeners that the legislative power will be (?represented) by three people on the Permanent Electoral Council [CEP]. According to the country's Constitution, it is the duty of the president of the National Assembly to convene this assembly to choose three people to represent them on the CEP. [end recording]

Deputies Reaction to General Cedras Speech Noted

FL2011214292 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1145 GMT 20 Nov 92

(Italicized passage in Creole]

[Text] There is no official reaction by Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide's representatives regarding the speech by General Raoul Cedras on 18 November. However, a member of the presidential committee who wished to remain anonymous, welcomed with satisfaction, Gen. Raoul Cedras' statements regarding the negotiations. The member of the committee hopes that the doors that were closed will be now open in order to accommodate the desired dialogue for the return to constitutional norms.

There is no overall reaction from the Haitian parliament. However, representatives of two political blocs had different reactions to Gen. Raoul Cedras's speech. The interpretations of the statements made by the Army commander in chief differ from one group to another depending on its position in relation to the consensus government. Edner Jean has the following report:

[Begin recording] [Jean] The secretary general of the National Front for Change and Democracy Parliamentary Bloc BP-FNCD, Deputy Serge Jean-Louis, wants to take the general at his word. The deputy agreed with negotiations inside the country first, but with the presence of the main protagonist in the crisis, Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Expressing the view of his political party, the National Front for Change and Democracy, Serge Jean-Louis thinks that only the return of the ousted president can guarantee the social harmony so desired by the Army chief. In another interpretation of this same portion of the speech, the deputy for Marchand Dessalines sees a rejection of the ongoing electoral process by the Haitian Army. To the call for unity and tolerance made by Gen. Raoul Cedras, the BP-FNCD secretary general answered yes with the condition that such a reconciliation does not exclude any political sector.

[Jean-Louis] *He called for national unity. That means, I think, that the general is aware of the problem that the Haitian population is facing. He recognizes that the Haitian population is torn apart by a political problem that needs to be solved and there is no other solution. The problem has no other solution. The general acknowledges that. The return of the president is necessary because without the return of the president of the Republic, we cannot speak of unification, of national unity for the Haitian nation. I will not lie to myself and no one will lie to me. We agree on a principle to extract the country from its current situation.*

[Jean] For the president of the Alliance, Deputy Pierre Simon Georges, this speech reflects the firm will of the Haitian Army to march irreversibly toward democracy. The deputy has also detected a warning from the Army to all of those who want to hinder this democracy. Contrary to Serge Jean-Louis, Pierre Simon Georges thinks that the general did not contradict the government's initiative to form the Permanent Electoral Council, CEP, while pointing out that the head of the Army did well in denouncing the electoral approaches of a certain political sector.

[Simon] The general gave a sort of warning to all tendencies which would like to hinder this newborn democracy. For example, to those who think of the parliament's nullity and also to those who for their own personal reasons, their own petty interests, start an electoral campaign in opposition to this consensus government. We think that it was a firm speech, a speech in which we find not Gen. Cedras' will, but rather the will of the Armed Forces of Haiti that General Cedras is leading.

The general did not contradict the initiative of the formation of the CEP. On the contrary, because the country is lacking this institution. The government may have some ideas that may be contrary to those of the Armed Forces of Haiti. However, there is a clear willingness. The Armed Forces of Haiti simply wants to play its democratic role. As he said so rightly in his speech, the Army is integrating with the nation.

[Jean] It is to note that this does not represent the official reactions of the two parliamentary blocs. These two deputies were expressing their own opinions. [end recording]

De Ronceray Comments on General Cedras Speech

FL2011215792 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1145 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] The Mobilization for National Development, MDN, party terms General Cedras' statements as highly positive. In a note issued on 19 November, Professor de Ronceray's party stated that it has found again in the speech by the Army commander in chief, a military institution with a human face, concerned with national identity and sovereignty, and also desirous to promote participation within the Haitian political family. Here are some comments by Hubert de Ronceray.

[Begin De Ronceray recording] The general says that negotiations must be internal first. That means that

Haitians must pull themselves together in order to solve their problems. It is not a matter of begging abroad for foreign trusteeship or foreign dictates in order to solve Haitian problems. I, therefore, think that the general totally joins the MDN which has always defended the nationalist positions. The MDN believes in international cooperation but also believes that it is by organizing ourselves, by showing that we know what we want and where we are going that we can justify international cooperation and deserve the respect of a foreigner. [end recording]

Military Official Outlines Armed Forces Plans

FL2011210092 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1200 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] The most important plans of the Army General Staff for the time being is to professionalize the institution, to participate in the separation of the Army and the police, to participate in the reforestation of the country, and to try to have more unity among the Haitian people. This is what a member of the Army General Staff stated. Concerning a possible return of the ousted president, Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power in Haiti, the military official said the 1992 Haitian Army will not comply to dictates from any foreign power.

St. Lucia

Minister Calls for Banana Restructuring

FL2111190092 Bridgetown CANA in English 1532 GMT 21 Nov 92

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Castries, St. Lucia, Nov 21, CANA—St. Lucia's Agriculture Minister Ira d'Auvergne Saturday [21 November] called for a radical restructuring of the banana industry in light of an uncertain future when Europe becomes a single market next year.

"In other words, whilst we continue to fight for the most favourable conditions for our bananas in Europe, we must prepare and plan for any eventuality," D'Auvergne told the annual general meeting of the St. Lucia Banana Growers Association in the rural village of Micoud, east of here. He said even though the Caribbean banana producing states were to obtain a situation "favourable to us in the short term, in terms of continued preferential access, this situation will not continue forever. It would merely be a postponement of the inevitable, given the global trends towards liberalisation of trade. In short, we have to prepare ourselves for competition.

Caribbean banana producing states have been lobbying to maintain their current preferential treatment. They are being strongly opposed by Latin American producers of the cheaper so-called "dollar fruit" who want a complete free trade system, a position banana producers say would lead to a collapse of regional economies.

D'Auvergne said that in order for the industry to survive, it "would require us to radically re-structure our banana industry. It would require us to clinically address each and every aspect of our operations to ensure that we are operating at a high level of efficiency, both in terms of output and in terms of cost," he told the growers.

D'Auvergne called for an overhaul in the management of the banana industry, noting the operating costs of the association had increased by two million dollars (one EC dollar = 37 U.S. cents) over the 1990 figure of 13 million dollars.

"We need to decide, for example, whether the present staff structure and complement of the association is not in excess of its requirements and whether the industry can afford such a structure," he said. The agriculture minister was also critical of the St. Lucia-based Windward Islands Banana Growers Association (Winban), which he said needed to be more competitive in its outlook and more efficient.

"Winban needs to critically examine itself and its operations so that it can be tailored to meet the needs of the industry in the new economic environment," D'Auvergne said, adding: "Winban must be pro-active and not seem to be merely reacting to situations and crises." D'auvergne appealed to growers to help make the diversification efforts a success. He said a problem with diversification was the belief among farmers that markets for their produce were not available.

"The fact that there existed adequate and guaranteed marketing arrangements for bananas, unlike the alternatives, has meant that farmers have not been enthusiastic to take up large scale production of these alternatives. Thus perhaps, not surprisingly in the circumstances, the pace of diversification has not matched expectations. Given the existing situation of uncertainty which surrounds the banana industry, it is even more critical that farmers diversify their holdings," D'Auvergne said. He said government was committed to making diversification a success. The banana industry last year brought in nearly 190 million dollars in revenue.

Solana Discusses Relations With Europe, Germany

AU2211211092 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 21 Nov 92 p 7

[Hildegard Stausberg report on interview with Mexican Foreign Minister Solana in Mexico City; date not given: "Germany Enjoys Respect in Mexico"]

[Text] Mexico City, 20 November—After the election victory of the Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton, it is said, mainly in the media that "new discussions" concerning the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) negotiated by the United States, Canada, and Mexico might begin. No one in Mexico doubts that it will become effective by January 1994 at the latest. The fear that NAFTA might increase the distance between Mexico and Europe is "completely unfounded." Quite the contrary, Mexico is interested "more than ever before" in a "diversification of relations with other countries," and for this reason will make efforts to establish contact with Europe "at all levels." Foreign Minister Solana said this in an interview with FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE. He rejected criticism that through its participation in NAFTA, Mexico wants to "isolate" itself in a North American "block." For the year 2000 he predicted the formation of three large economic zones: Europe, North America, and the Pacific region. Mexico will do everything possible to prevent the development of a "trade war mentality." Growth at the expense of others will inevitably have negative consequences for all. It is clear, however, that for Mexico the greatest impetus for growth will come from the Pacific region. For this reason, the country is attempting to strengthen relations with Japan and the Asian "tigers."

In Europe, foreign policy interests "clearly focus on Germany and Spain." For Mexico, Germany is the "most important country in the EC." Mexico understands that the difficulties resulting from unification require considerable efforts "at the moment," but it is confident the German economy will recover and Germany will emerge stronger than ever from the crisis "in less than three years." "There are only a few great and significant nations in the world and Germany is one of them." Solana described the reconstruction of east Germany as "exemplary" for the rest of eastern Europe.

Solana attaches special significance to the Mexico-Germany 2000 bilateral commission. During the state visit by President Von Weizsaecker beginning 23 November, both sides will present the results that have been achieved. The only other country with which Mexico has established a comparable commission is Japan. When creating this commission with Japan, Mexico's intention was to analyze the "potential of bilateral relations" and open up a "vision for their intensification in the future."

Solana showed understanding for the desire of Foreign Minister Kinkel, who will accompany the president, to make Germany a permanent member of the UN Security Council. If this subject should be discussed, Mexico will also insist on a seat. "Basically," Mexico advocates a "democratization of the United Nations." It is conceivable for the "major and most important countries to play a special role in some kind of senate." Solana believes that reform of the United Nations "around the turn of the century would be realistic."

Mexico will use the years before the millenium for economic and political reform. "We do not aspire to predominance, but we want to assume the place in the concert of nations that corresponds to our size and development possibilities." Mexico is destined to "play the role of a bridge," also vis-a-vis Latin America.

The Latin American integration movement has gathered "new momentum" in the past few years. It is based on different subregional integration efforts— of the "group of the three," including Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela, of the Chilean-Mexican free trade agreement, and of the Mercosur formed by Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay. The Iberian-American summit conferences assume special significance because they represent an "instrument for Brazil's integration." In addition, they serve to increase Spanish and Portuguese weight in the EC concerning Latin America.

Solana described relations with Cuba as "good." He expressed the hope that Havana will establish increasingly closer ties with Latin America. This is becoming "a great deal easier" because the "political and economic" differences are being reduced. Mexico rejects the U.S. embargo that was imposed in October on U.S. subsidiaries abroad. Mexico has officially lodged a protest with Washington against this law named after Senators Graham and Torricelli [titles as published]. Foreign companies operating in Mexico are subject to Mexican laws, which permit trade with Cuba.

El Salvador

FMLN Commander on Registration as Political Party

PA2011232392 San Salvador Radio Farabundo Marti Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] Commenting on the Supreme Electoral Tribunal's [TSE] refusal to register the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] as a political party, Commander Jorge Shafik Handal said the TSE has committed many juridical aberrations that are intended to impede the peace process.

[Begin Shafik Handal recording] Although we never anticipated noncompliance with the peace agreements, we are in the midst of such an occurrence. The 27 November date is already being overridden. As you know, we filed an appeal that was turned down. The Legislative Assembly has approved a 30-day extension of the decree, which was to expire after 100 days, precisely on 27 November. All of this is funny. From a legal viewpoint, all of this is a mishandling of the law. The TSE has absolutely no grounds, based on the regulations governing the TSE, for the decision. The legal figure of deferred registration simply does not exist. In addition, the condition stipulated cannot be invoked, because it does not exist in the law. You will remember that the TSE initially turned down the FMLN's statutes under the argument that only individuals, not collective identities or groups, could be members of the party and that the statutes should be corrected. The correction was made. Curiously, however, Article 7 of the Constitution, which is left out in the law, was invoked and has been regarded as applicable. In other words, this article does not discriminate on whether the individuals who have signed the registration request are armed persons or not. It only says the FMLN is armed. The stand changed and the party, according to the TSE, is no longer made up of individuals, but is a collective entity which in addition does not yet exist legally. So, according to the TSE, it is the party that is armed and the party is not formed by the persons who signed, but by the historical FMLN, which is not legal. There has been a change of stance in the TSE. In one instance, the party must be made up of individuals and in another, it does not matter whether or not the individuals requesting registration are armed; it is the FMLN that is armed and this is what the United Nations must certify.

There is still another juridical aberration. In the resolution, the tribunal established a deadline for the party's registration. This deadline went beyond the time the decree would be valid. The matter was eventually settled by extending the validity of the decree. When the TSE made this decision, it had no legal grounds. The TSE knew it was making a decision on a decree that would expire on 27 November. Tribunals cannot rule based on future laws, but on laws that are in force. All of this mishandling has taken place in the case of the FMLN. The actions taken are not based on juridical or constitutional grounds, but on political considerations and interests, particularly of the National Republican Alliance and its allies, as well as political and electoral concerns. [end recording]

Finally, Shafik Handal appealed to all personalities invited to attend the 15 December ceremony to apply more effective pressure, so that the pending agreements can be complied with by that time.

[Begin Shafik Handal recording] Regarding the 15 December ceremony, we are urging everyone who attends it, both local and foreign, to use their attendance as an instrument of pressure on the two parties, so that the pending agreements, in the program established by the UN Secretary General, can be complied with. In this way, the ceremony can be a genuine celebration of the end of the armed conflict, which can only be based on compliance with the agreements. We have asked them to decide on their participation, definitive or not, according to the UN's assessment of the compliance with the agreements prior to this date. Consequently, if by that date the degree of compliance is not as agreed upon, they can decide not to participate. This would be a way of pressuring for compliance with the agreements. [end recording]

Human Rights Group Condemns Attacks on FMLN

PA2111001692 San Salvador Radio Farabundo Marti Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] The nongovernmental Human Rights Commission said that recent attacks against members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, are not common crimes, but are part of plans organized and executed by civilians and soldiers opposed to the peace agreements.

According to the commission, the 17 November murder of Juan Arnulfo Garcia, FMLN security member, was not a common crime but a reply from ultra rightist groups trying to break the cease-fire.

Although several FMLN members have suffered attacks, authorities have not given this situation the importance it deserves or conducted investigations to find out who is responsible for planning and conducting those actions, the commission noted.

Soldiers should act in harmony with the policy dictated by Alfredo Cristiani, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, the Commission stressed. In that regard, we demand Cristiani to order the corresponding authorities to conduct a thorough investigation to find out the truth about Garcia Games' death, the commission added.

The Human Rights Commission asked President Cristiani to issue instructions to his subordinates in the High Command, including Generals Rene Emilio Ponce,

Orlando Zepeda, Gilberto Rubio, and other high-ranking officials to unify their speeches and efforts to create a favorable climate that is in accordance with the commitments recently acquired by his government.

FMLN Leader Gonzalez on Demobilization Plans

PA2011224192 San Salvador Radio Farabundo Marti Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] FMLN leader Leonel Gonzalez said on 20 November that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] will begin a gradual demobilization of the fourth contingent of its military forces on 20 November. He said the FMLN seeks parallel compliance by the government with the agreements rescheduled by the United Nations. Gonzalez said the United Nations presented an evaluation of the peace agreements on 19 November indicating that the FMLN has complied with its commitments. Gonzalez also said the transfer of private agricultural properties located in former conflict areas will begin on 23 November. Gonzales said UN Observers for El Salvador [Onusal] has established guarantees so that there will be no problems with claims or evictions in the future.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] There are approximately 3,860 combatants concentrated. Of these, 1,843 are to be demobilized. We are going to demobilize these 1,843 in percentages to allow time for compliance with the delayed agreements. Approximately 500 combatants will be demobilized from 20 November to 21 November. Most of those demobilizations will take place in the concentration areas in Los Ranchos, La Reina, Aguacayo, and San Agustin-Tres Calles. That is the number of combatants who would be demobilized. Next week we will be waiting to see how the agreements are fulfilled, and based on those observations we will continue with a gradual demobilization. Fulfillment of this phase is based on the fact that an evaluation by the UN secretary general was received on 19 November. That evaluation will be going to the Security Council. It notes the delays and compliance with the agreements. Regarding the FMLN, it establishes that the FMLN's compliance (?is up to date) and that its demobilization of the third contingent has been registered in compliance with the agreements. The United Nations has also promised to resolve the guarantees problem. The United Nations is taking the initiative to resolve most of the pending points. We are not finding any problem too difficult to resolve. We think the government will have to fulfill its promises regarding the guarantees issue next week. That is the most worrisome aspect due to the number of warnings from big landowners who are threatening to evict landholders. This involves a very important guarantee for us because it will give security to the landholders in those areas of conflict. [end recording]

Commander Leonel Gonzalez also said that in addition to violating the Constitution, the government's plan to deploy the Armed Forces [in coffee producing areas] is a threat to peace.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] There must not be a military deployment during the cease-fire. We had been concerned about this because if the Armed Forces deploy during the cease-fire, it would break the cease-fire. It has been confirmed to us that [words indistinct] in deploying the Armed Forces. We have said that such an action would violate the functions the Constitution establishes for the Armed Forces. The Armed Forces no longer have any public order function. Such a deployment is contrary to the country's stability because the accords establish that the Armed Forces have concentration areas, and it is in those locations where the Armed Forces should be concentrated at the end of the cease-fire. I think a deployment runs counter to the idea of reconciliation.

I think there is going to be a great deal of opposition to this decision, because the political forces and the FMLN are not likely to allow a deployment of military forces because that would create instability in the country. We know Onusal's stance in this respect has been clear. There can be no deployment during a cease-fire. Onusal must give prior authorization for such an act, and it is not prepared to do so during the cease-fire. Onusal knows it would constitute a provocation and would risk a break in the cease-fire at a time when we are working for the implementation of all the accords reached so that we can truly have a ceremony that will mark the end of the armed conflict on 15 December.

In that respect we have a clear position. Onusal will continue to be active after the cease-fire in that it will continue verifying the topics of the National Civilian Police and compliance by the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace. The United Nations will have to take a stand on the deployment and cease-fire issues. We think Onusal feels that deploying the Armed Forces after the cease-fire would create a climate of instability that does not contribute to the reconciliation that must exist following the cease-fire. [end recording]

Rebels Reportedly Demobilize 'Experienced' Troops

PA2111022092 San Salvador Radio Farabundo Marti Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Report by Armando Salazar from Chalatenango—live or recorded]

[Text] We have talked with Commander Hector Martinez and he said the troops demobilized on 20 November and the third contingent of demobilized troops are experienced members of the National Army for Democracy.

We were also able to see the weapons stored in containers which are protected by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation [FMLN] and the UN Observers for El Salvador [Onusal]. These weapons include rockets, mortar rounds, heavy machine guns, and a large amount of rifles.

Hector Martinez also said the demobilization carried out on 20 November included one weapon per man, meaning approximately 200 rifles were deposited in the containers.

We would also like to report to Radio Farabundo Marti's listeners that we spoke with officers who comprise the Onusal military branch and they said they are quite pleased with the inventory of weapons and men presented by the FMLN. We have no doubts, stated a military branch officer at the San Antonio de los Ranchos military base.

FMLN Begins Demobilizing 'Penultimate' Contingent

PA2011183792 San Salvador Radio Farabundo Marti Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] Leonel Gonzalez, member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command, said the FMLN began the gradual disarmament of the penultimate contingent of combatants on the morning of 20 November. At a news conference FMLN leaders said that approximately 500 combatants will be demobilized between 20 and 21 November in three sites in the country.

Those being demobilized include several FMLN field commanders, among them Douglas Santamaria, who will be demobilizing in northern Chalatenango Department. Another 1,343 FMLN members, corresponding to the fourth 20 percent of combatants who should demobilize on 20 November, will remain armed, waiting for the government to comply with the peace agreements, said the FMLN leader.

Guatemala

Reports of Attack Against President Denied

PA2111015292 Guatemala City SIGLO VEINTIUNO in Spanish 20 Nov 92 p 3

[Text] Guatemalan Army spokesman Julio Alberto Yon Rivera on 19 November rejected media reports of an alleged attack on President Jorge Serrano at his Santo Tomas hacienda.

Yon Rivera said rebels attacked the president's Santo Tomas hacienda in Palin, Escuintla with rifle fire at 0100 on 20 November.

He added that there were no casualties or damage in the attack due to the quick reaction of the hacienda's security guards, who immediately went into maximum alert and combed the area for the attackers with negative results.

The spokesman said these actions, which are detrimental to the country's interests, are inadmissible because a peace process seeking a consensus for everyone's development is under way.

Yon Rivera also said that certain media and people were alarmed by an explosion in front of the presidential building on 19 November. It turned out that a tire on an urban bus had blown out.

Finally, Yon Rivera said the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity has not replied clearly and quickly to the government's proposals to seek the firm and lasting peace that Guatemala requires.

Joint Declaration Signed With Belize

PA2111143292 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 20 Nov 92 p 21

[Joint Declaration by the Guatemalan and Belizean Governments]

[Text] Belizean Foreign Minister Said Musa carried out an official visit to Guatemala on 16 September [as published] during which he was accompanied by Dean Barrow, former foreign relations minister, in charge of the opposition's foreign affairs. He was also accompanied by Mr. Robert Leslie, high commissioner to the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. During their visit they held meetings with President Jorge Elias Serrano, Foreign Minister Alvaro Arzu Irigoyen, and other Guatemalan high-ranking officials.

In an openly cordial atmosphere, and encouraged by hopes that recently established relations between Guatemala and Belize may evolve into strong economic, social, cultural, and cooperation ties, the government of Guatemala and Belize have issued the following:

Joint Declaration

The representatives of the governments of Guatemala and Belize exchanged views on the recently established relations between both countries, as well as their intention to solve the existing differences between both states;

The Belizean Government representatives stated the Republic of Guatemala's recognition of the Belizean people's right to self-determination, as well as the recognition of Belize as an independent state, is of great importance to its people who acknowledge the special significance of friendship and cooperation with Guatemala as fundamental toward achieving development;

They stated the Guatemalan Government's decision commits the Belizean Government to search, with the utmost faith and will, appropriate mechanisms to bring an end to the current differences between the two countries, such as the initiative to limit its territorial sea to three miles on the southern side. [sentence as published]

The Belizean Government representatives pointed out that the recognition of Belize as an independent state is the result of the foreign policy of President Serrano's government, marked by respect of norms of international rights and the firm will to achieve peace, stability, and progress in the Central American isthmus.

They also stated that despite the differences between the countries, Guatemala's claims are not an obstacle to the applicability of the Belizean people's right to self-determination, in accordance with international norms;

The Guatemalan delegates expressed their government's willingness to continue direct negotiations with the Belizean state to search for solutions to current differences, through mechanisms that may satisfy the just claims of both people, who in the end will have to approve it in accordance with constitutional procedures which exist in both countries;

Both delegations stated the two governments will continue negotiations, through their respective foreign ministries, toward a definite agreement that will finally settle their differences. It is understood that said agreement will only be definite and valid when it has been approved by the Guatemalan people through popular consultation, in accordance with temporary Article 19 of the political Constitution of the Republic of Guatemela; and in Belize, in accordance with the political commitment between the government and the opposition.

Both delegations stated their firm decision to form bilateral commissions that will seek agreements in economic, social, cultural spheres. These agreements may include the following:

A) The joint operation for mutual benefit of specified areas of the Belize Exclusive Economic Zone;

B) The permanent access to the Caribbean sea for Guatemala from its department of El Peten, as well as the reciprocal use and development of port facilities;

C) Cultural and educational exchange that includes offering scholarships to students at different levels;

E) [as published] Cooperation in the field of tourism, and continuing with the Maya World Project that already includes the participation of Guatemala and Belize, and the establishment of joint tourism promotion programs that will benefit both countries, on land as well as at sea;

F) Cooperation in the struggle to banish production, traffic, and use of illicit drugs, narcotics, and psychotropic substances;

G) The development of trade and investments between both countries;

The Belizean representatives expressed the support and satisfaction of the Belize Government to President Serrano Elias' Total Peace initiative, stressing the importance of finding political solutions to the armed struggles in Cental America, as well as to promote the growth of democracy in the region;

Both delegations also agreed that considering Belize is also part of Central America, steps should be taken to expedite the country's full participation in the regional integration process. Since Belize is also a Caribbean Common Market [Caricom] member, it should serve as a link to establish political, economic, and cultural ties between the Caribbean and Guatemala;

An invitation was extended in the name of President Serrano Elias to Belizean Prime Minister George Price to visit Guatemala on an official visit during 28-29 October of the current year [as published];

Finally, the representatives of the government and people of Belize expressed their appreciation to the government and people of Guatemala for the latest steps taken to bring Guatemala and Belize closer together, as well as the expressions of friendship and courtesies displayed during their visit to Guatemala. In the name of the people and government of Belize, they extended an invitation to President Jorge Serrano Elias to carry out a reciprocal visit to Belize. This visit will be of special significance due to the recognition the Belizean people would like to express to President Serrano whom they consider to be a man of peace as well as a statesman whose initiatives are the fundamental basis for the economic and social developement of the Central American isthmus. This invitation has been accepted for a date that will be agreed upon during the first half of the month of November of the current year.
Issued in Guatemala City on the 16th day of September 1991. [date as published]
[Signed] Said Musa, foreign relations minister of Belize Alvaro Arzu Irigoyen, foreign relations minister of Guatemala.

Court Orders Arrest of Former Attorney General

PA2111025992 Guatemala City Teleonce Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] A court in Guatemala City has ordered the arrest of Acisclo Valladares Molina, the former attorney general, and ratified the arrest warrant against his brother, Luis Domingo Valladares. Danilo Roca Barillas, the attorney for the plaintiff made the announcement on behalf of (Maria Antonia Matos Tedby). Roca presented the documents issued by the court handling the case.

[Begin recording] [Roca] The Fourth Criminal Investigations Court has issued this arrest warrant against Acisclo Valladares Molina. We feel that this warrant concludes a very complicated and difficult phase, during which we ran into thousands of obstacles in trying to get true justice applied in this country. I have here a copy of the arrest warrant.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you show it to the cameras?

[Roca] Why, yes. This specific one says: Mr. Director of the National Police. I hereby respectfully request you dispatch the officers in your command to carry out the immediate arrest of Mr. Acisclo Valladares Molina, on the charges of fraud, misrepresentation, and self concealment. The subject may be found at—the note states the address where he may be detained—and upon such

arrest, he is to be brought before this court. Yours truly, the Fourth Criminal Investigation Court Judge.

The court issued two arrest warrants on 19 November. There are two complaints filed before the jurisdictional authorities. One is filed against Acisclo Valladares Molina, and another orders the arrests of Luis Domingo Valladares Molina, in connection with another investigation, on charges of misrepresentation, and fraud; and of Jorge Francisco Retolaza—one surname only—on the charges of misrepresentation. This one, again, is against Acisclo Valladares Molina, on charges of fraud, misrepresentation, and self concealment.

Hence, the first phase has been concluded. There is no reason for Mr. Valladares not to be investigated. It is now time for him to cease using the Attorney General's Office vehicle; to stop using the two-digit telephone at the Attorney General's Office; to stop going to the Attorney General's Office and giving orders such as those in defense... [pauses] in his own defense, through the prosecutor's office; in conclusion, all these abuses that have prevented this process from progressing as it should have at this time.

So, we believe the process has begun. The process has begun with very clear charges as established by the court. He said the Fifth Court had no jurisdiction, so we are now filing through the Fourth Court. Let us see if he says the Fourth Court has no jurisdiction as well. The only ones with a phobia for the courts and the judges are the criminals. The arrest warrant has been issued, though I am not aware if Acisclo Valladares has already been arrested by this time of night, as no arrests can be made after 1800. I hope the warrants can be served, as there are no more obstacles to such arrests, and the corresponding criminal actions carried out by 20 November. [end recording]

Nicaragua

Government, FSLN Reach Agreements on Property

PA2011202492 Managua Radio Ya in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] The government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] have reached preliminary agreements. They held a second round of talks on the night of 19 November. After over five hours of talks, the government reached some preliminary agreements with the FSLN regarding the thorny property issue, which was the only topic discussed during this second round of talks. The government delegation, headed by Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo, and the FSLN delegation, headed by former President Daniel Ortega, its secretary general, agreed to form a working team to identify all the people who were compensated by the previous government.

They also agreed to reactivate the agrarian commission to accurately identify the people whose properties were unfairly confiscated and to learn how much remains to be compensated.

Both sides agreed to strengthen the Office of Territorial Organization, OOT, with the purpose of providing a quick solution for the people who were to benefit under Laws 85 and 86. The goal is to review some 11,000 housing cases, with priority given to houses under 100 square meters. Seventy-two cases have been rejected already for not complying with the OOT requirements. In addition, some 75,000 plots of land will be reevaluated.

Both sides also talked about the need to reevaluate agricultural lands and the privatization of certain state enterprises, of which a few are in conflict. Both sides agreed to hold a meeting between the National Corporations of the Public Sector and the Jose Benito Escobar Sandinist Workers Federation to try to privatize such enterprises.

The government and the FSLN agreed to hold a third meeting to discuss the economy and other topics of interest.

Define 'Key' Property Issues

PA2211025592 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Nov 92 p 16

[Report by Felix Navarrete and Emilio Zambrana]

[Text] Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo on 21 November summarized the agreements reached on the evening of 20 November by the government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. After eight hours of talks, both parties managed to define key issues such as privatization and disputed properties.

Lacayo pointed out that the privatization of companies under dispute such as La Solka and La Fosforera will be slower, but he maintained that the fate of such companies will continue to be negotiated because the process is irreversible.

Lacayo said the government and FSLN also agreed on the need to form a team made up of intermediate employees from the previous government to help gather information on disputed urban and rural properties, thereby avoiding the duplication of compensation payments to citizens who already received payments during the Sandinist administration.

Lacayo also pointed out that the parties agreed to foster communication between the government and certain unions such as the Jose Benito Escobar Sandinist Workers Federation and the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen to resolve conflicts involving agrarian industries and properties.

Lacayo called upon all sectors of the country on 21 November to think of Nicaragua and to draw inspiration from the message of the Virgin Mary, patroness of all

Nicaraguans. He urged the nation to participate in the open air mass scheduled for 22 November to ask God "to allow us to build a Nicaragua of peace and reconciliation."

After the 20 November meeting between the government and FSLN, Finance Minister Emilio Pereira and Commander Bayardo Arce confirmed to the national and foreign press that both sides had reached agreements after more than six hours of talks on the fourth floor of the Presidency Ministry.

Pereira said the talks were held in a more relaxed atmosphere due to last week's meeting between the government and FSLN. That meeting resulted in an exchange of letters between the finance minister and Arce, both agreeing on the need to find ways to combat hyperinflation and to consolidate peace and the de jure state by resolving the thorny property issue.

Concurring with Presidency Minister Lacayo, Pereira said after the meeting with the FSLN that there is a consensus on the property issue among sectors with which the government has spoken thus far, specifically, the National Workers Front, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, and the FSLN.

Pereira said it is essential to resolve the property issue, which he described as complex. "The right to property is complex and requires tolerance, technical work, and political sense" to satisfy all Nicaraguans within a legal framework.

Identifying compensation—which would require between 750 and one billion cordobas—as the mechanism through which to resolve definitively the controversial property issue, Pereira called on all the country's labor forces to contribute to the atmosphere of stability the government is promoting to improve the workers' standard of living by creating jobs.

Pereira also announced that work will begin at the end of December on the Quantification Office, which will be in charge of compensating those whose properties were unjustly confiscated but cannot be returned by the state.

Regarding the number of claims sheltered by Decree 11-90, Pereira said 5,384 cases representing 115,684 properties constitute two million manzanas. On the cases that are being reviewed by the Office for Territorial Organization, the finance minister said a total of 11,073 cases sheltered by Law 85—one of the two laws known as "The Give-Away"—are being reviewed. He added that there are 65,000 applications for lots acquired under Law 86.

Bayardo Arce, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, admitted in a conciliatory tone that the FSLN had committed abuses during the transition period. He pointed out, however, that the abuses will be reviewed. He even said that if any ranking Sandinist leader illegally obtained property, "he will have to pay for it."

Finance Minister on Government, FSLN Agreements

PA2211200292 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Nov 92 p 7

[Text] According to Finance Minister Emilio Pereira, spokesman for the government delegation during the talks with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], it is essential for Nicaraguans to find quick solutions to the complex property issue. The issue requires much technical and professional work, tolerance, as well as political receptivity in order to find a solution that will satisfy the whole country, but always within the boundaries of respect to the law and the Constitution.

In this respect, Minister Pereira pointed out that there had been agreements between all sectors with whom they had talked about the urgency of the situation.

He also said that both delegations agreed to try their best to obtain solutions that will allow the great majority of Nicaraguans to react peacefully and, for the first time during this administration, to take full advantage of the agricultural harvest.

Minister Pereira said that the number of property claims currently before the office of the Special Attorney for Property Issues amounts to 5,384 cases that involve 15,684 properties in which approximately two million blocks [manzanas] are being claimed. In addition, there are currently 11,073 cases filed with the Office for Territorial Organization [OOT] in accordance with Bill 85. It has been estimated that approximately 65,000 requests are related to Bill 86. It is possible that in the majority of these cases the most viable solutions will be by means of compensation mechanisms in light of the returns that have been made.

Pereira estimates between approximately 750 million and 1 billion cordobas will be needed to find some type of solution to this issue.

The government delegation included Antonio Lacayo, Dayton Caldera, Ernesto Leal, Jose Boanerges Matus, Alfredo Mendieta, and Emilio Pereira. They were able to listen to explanations given by FSLN and National Workers Front [FNT] representatives related to the privatization issue. They also referred to the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen's [UNAG] evaluation of farming land during the period between 25 February and 25 April 1990, as well as the condition of urban residents in relation to Bills 85 and 86 currently being reviewed by the OOT.

Points of agreement include the following: the need to create a team of former officials of the previous administration in order to identify those persons who have received partial compensation to determine net compensation per person.

Second [as published], the government explained details behind the privatization issue and there are few cases in

conflict. A meeting is scheduled to take place in the next few days between the president of Cornap [National Corporation of the Public Sector] and the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] to continue discussing the issue.

Third, considering that there are more than 11,000 cases related to homes, and 65,000 cases related to land, it is necessary to strengthen the OOT and increase its personnel in order for the agency to start providing fast answers for the population, as well as to give priority treatment to houses occupying less than 100 meters.

According to Minister Pereira, "the OOT is not going to make any person more or less an owner of a specific property. What it is going to do is carry out an administrative evaluation. If the evaluation is conducted properly, then the person will receive some type of settlement".

Government Commitment

There are more than 1,500 cases with positive decrees and 72 cases that initially received negative decrees because the required documents were incomplete.

The minister stated that when a case is transfered to the special attorney for property issues, it means the property is already lost. There were many cases that had been presented to the OOT but were unrelated to Bill 85. There are cases where two persons are claiming the same property. Cases such as those are out of the OOT's jurisdiction and belong to the courts.

The first agreement regulating the initial bond emissions to cover compensations are scheduled to be available by next week. In this respect, the Quantification Office [Oficina de Cuantificacion] is expected to start operating during the first days of December.

Those claims related to agrarian property will be evaluated by a commission headed by the government minister. The UNAG will be closely consulted.

The Review Commission that is to be installed next week will be in charge of evaluating those cases affected by Decrees 3 and 38. The commission presided over by the government minister will be responsible for advising the Review Commission on its decision- making process.

A significant portion of the meeting dealt with discussions on stability issues. The need for the different groups and forces in Nicaragua—"especially the unions"—to cooperate by providing a climate of stability at the end the year, and in preparation for the 92-93 harvest, was also discussed.

UNO Leaders Issue Communique on Dispute

PA2011204192 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Nov 92

["Communique" issued by UNO leaders Dr. Virgilio Godoy, Dr. Arnoldo Aleman, and Engineer Alfredo Cesar, Group of Three, in Managua on 18 November]

[Text] The vice president of the Republic, the president of the National Assembly, and the mayor of Managua clarify and report that, as a result of the recent and apparent differences of opinions between the Executive Branch and the minority party [Sandinist National Liberation Front], executive officials and members of the Sandinist leadership got into a public argument over the recent confrontation secretly staged by both. Each group announced its own version on the results of the confrontation, which led the parties to repeatedly call each other liars and irresponsible.

As a result of this, the co-governing minority party issued a communique published today, 18 November, by its official newspaper BARRICADA. The referent communique basically represents a clear example of the old, vulgar, and typical intimidation maneuver by the Sandinists, which is aimed against the Executive Branch and the democratic and honest sectors of the country. The communique was aimed against the Executive Branch to soften its stance. This will permit the Sandinists to obtain in the near future greater concessions than those already achieved with similar procedures. This goes against the democratic and honest sectors of the country, as this kind of pressure is intended to silence and blame them, because they have raised their voice against the minority groups and their bosses. The minority groups and their bosses, supported by the tolerance of co-government, promote chaos and corruption, even resorting to terrorist violence to achieve their objectives.

Amid scores of demands to the Executive Branch, and the subsequent threats if it refuses to comply, the black and red [Sandinist colors] leadership and the landowners and Somozists of Cosep [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] take advantage of this opportunity to accuse the Group of Three of instigating the murders of soldiers, policemen, and Sandinists. However, those responsible for the persecution under which an entire people was subjected—those who forced the people into exile and caused the most terrible genocide of young men in our history, as well as the destruction of Nicaragua through the systematic looting of public and private property—lack moral authority to accuse anyone; nor do they have the public credibility to be heard.

With respect to the national and international community, we declare that such accusations are absolutely false and they entail a concealed threat on the lives and physical integrity of the democratic leaders of our country by those who have demonstrated—both in and out of Nicaragua—that they are capable of doing anything.

Managua, November 1992

[Signed] Dr. Virgilio Godoy Reyes, Engineer Alfredo Cesar Aguirre, Dr. Arnoldo Aleman Lacayo

Former Yatama Rebels Seize Plane, Airport

PA2011195692 Managua Radio Ya in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] A group of Yatama [an organization of Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians, and Creole groups] Indians has reportedly taken over the airport in Puerto Cabezas and held a plane. They demanded that the government comply with the agreements reached in October.

Approximately 15 former Yatama combatants on 19 November held a Cessna plane after taking over the airport facilities in Puerto Cabezas. They are exerting pressure on the government to comply with the agreements signed on 17 October.

According to the report, the Yatama group was led by Felipe Mitchell and Florentino Padilla, who held a plane with 40 persons for nearly two hours. After holding talks with the Army and police, the former rebels released the plane and passengers. They later went to the Puerto Cabezas radio station, where they threatened to take up arms again if the government does not comply with the agreements signed.

Radio Ya was the first to report the events that took place on 19 November in Puerto Cabezas, after a group of Yatama took over the airport as a way to pressure the government to comply with the agreements signed in October. Although the situation was tense, no casualties were reported.

* Attitudes Toward Government, Corruption Viewed

93CA0018A Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Oct 92 p 14

[Commentary by Luis Sanchez Sancho]

[Text] The government presided over by Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro creates various and conflicting emotions among most Nicaraguans. Depending on the interests, the aspirations and the aims of each person, group or party, the present government can be the best or the worst possible.

There are those who feel extraordinarily well under the Chamorro government. In the midst of the generalized economic poverty that the country is experiencing, not a few persons have become rich in the last two and a half years, or at least have notably improved their material situation or social status.

A new ruling class, of curiously multicolored composition, has been created in Nicaragua. Living together in the social circles of the new power, apparently in complete harmony, are old Somozists, Sandinists, ex-Contra leaders, civilist democrats, technocrats, and professional politicians.

In line with this cohabitation, it could be said that the present government really practises national reconciliation. The worst part is that this reconciliation involves only a minority of Nicaraguan society.

Evidently, there are Sandinists who are very pleased with the new government, because it protects their share of power, their influence and their properties; but most militants and former members of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] also detest President Chamorro's government, because it took away from them certain properties that they obtained under the previous regime, it did not keep its promises to them, or for whatever other reason or pretext.

Something similar takes place with some former Somozists. There are some among these who not only criticize the Chamorro government but who call for its replacement by any means possible. Nevertheless, for many ex-Somozists the government is like a blessing and the end of all the misfortunes that befell them after General Somoza Debayle was overthrown.

Similarly, some parties or groups that were or are part of the UNO [United Nicaraguan Opposition] support the present government unconditionally or in part, while others openly oppose it. The problem is that the Chamorro government is like a stepping-stone between the Sandinist dictatorship and democracy. This is why a high-level official in the Chamorro government said that the government is a continuation of the Sandinist regime. What the minister did not clarify, and therefore his words were understood only in a negative sense, is that the present government is also the first of the new democratic era that began in April 1990.

In other words, the Chamorro government is the first of the democratic governments but the last of the Sandinist period.

One of the chief characteristics of a transition from one system of social organization and government to another is that the remains of the failed regime coexist with that, which is being born and is trying to consolidate itself. It is a complex situation, in which the old struggles desperately to survive, and the new strives boldly to prevail.

In this case, the danger is that the nascent democracy may become contaminated by the vices of the previous regime, and it runs the risk of going astray and even of becoming corrupt, as many believe has happened in Nicaragua.

Those who said that it was imperative to smash the Sandinist pinata were very right, not only to do justice to those who were despoiled of their property, but also to establish a precedent before society for moralization and put an end to the policy of state-plunder in the exercise of power.

But the new government did not wish to act as the wholesome elements of society asked it to, and now it

denigrates or carries out political reprisals against those who dare to denounce corruption and political bribery.

Therefore, one cannot and should not be unconditional with a government of transition, unless one only wants to remain in favor with the powers that be, for whatever reason. Those who hope for the establishment of genuine democracy and of a true state of law are obliged to be forceful and critical with the new government, without failing to support its positive actions and its achievements.

If we really want to democratize and rebuild the nation, we must not permit areas closed to public knowledge to be reestablished, nor sacrosanct themes that cannot be discussed, nor abuses of the basic institutions of democracy. To tolerate these manifestations of authoritarian culture and tradition, that tempt the new rulers, would be to fail in our duty to the past and to seriously damage the government of President Chamorro, whose duty it is to establish the foundations of peaceful coexistence for Nicaraguans in democratic, just and legal conditions.

* FSLN Directorate, Midlevel Split Analyzed

93CA0018B Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 20 Oct 92 p 4

[Article by Aldo Diaz Lacayo]

[Text] At the midlevel of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's (FSLN) organizational structure, one often hears—sometimes as a complaint to the grass roots and sometimes as a signal to the national leadership—the statement that "we must work without regard to higher authority," or some other similar expression that, invariably and unquestionably, denotes a frank absence of organic relationship between the two leadership levels. In an attempt to justify this de facto split, the national leadership usually gives unconvincing explanations that at times seem lame ("out of respect for the autonomy of midlevel authorities," for example); for their part, the midlevel authorities, except for their own evident disorientation, are not able to give any explanation.

Nevertheless, there are several reasons for this organizational split, which is an operational split, as well. In the first place, the decision of the National Directorate to maintain absolute autonomy in its relationship with the government; a compartmented relationship at the top that has been in force since the Protocol of Transition and that was approved first in EL CRUCERO and, later, in the First Congress. In the second place because, contradicting its own public statements, the National Directorate has assumed an attitude of obvious revolutionary disorientation as a result of the collapse of real socialism, and it is searching for a new program. Finally, because facing the impossibility—supposed or real—of achieving that objective, the struggle to preserve revolutionary gains has become a defense of the livelihood of the Sandinist Front, including its leadership.

In the final instance, there exists an organic scission between the upper leadership and the Sandinist grass roots or, if one prefers, there is an organizational dispersion at the grass-roots level that the National Directorate has not been able—or has not wanted—to come to grips with, that is to say, to fight to regain its concentration. Here the vicious circle closes, disorientation, scission, dispersion, that—considering the resistance of the National Directorate—can only be broken by means of a deliberate decision by the midlevel leadership in that regard. In effect, it is the party's midlevel leadership that has in its hands the possibility of repairing this organizational division: they are the ones who receive the complaints from the grass roots, and it should be they who convey these complaints to the national leadership; but, although it may appear incredible, they do not.

The Trap of Social Activism

There are many explanations for this attitude of midlevel leadership. First, because it has fallen into the trap of social activism: the campaign for the unemployed, the defense of land occupation and other property related issues, revindication of rights to universal health care and education, and of human rights in general. Second—and this explains the foregoing—because, due to an effective psychological mechanism, midlevel leadership has depoliticized the social struggle on interpreting nonconfrontation with the government as the official party line. Third, but not less important, because the actions of this leadership level are permanently conditioned by the unconscious fear of being disavowed—or, still worse, discredited—by the National Directorate, or because, when the fear is conscious, a profound feeling of being defenseless. For all these reasons, midlevel leadership behaves like an irrational ant, without a global perspective, but with some sense of the immediate, although never political, neither at the territorial nor at the national level.

This split between upper- and mid-levels has two kinds of fatal consequences for the Sandinist Front as an institution, some short term and others strategic. Over the short term, the split not only reaffirms organizational dispersion but turns it into a kind of justification for the fractioning of the party, through the formations of groups or tendencies of opinion that seek an orientation of their own, and which almost always ends by their finding an identity different from that of the institution; but, furthermore, those who do not find this identity lose the original feeling of group belonging, to the extent of denying or being ashamed of their party participation. This explains the high desertion rate among midlevel authorities and, even, at the higher level: most departmental and district committees are operating with far fewer members than were elected, and the Sandinist Assembly almost always meets with a barely minimum quorum.

Negative Impact

The most serious aspect of this organizational division is its negative impact on strategic matters for the Sandinist

Popular Revolution: each and every one of the revolutionary achievements that the Sandinist Front tried to preserve through its alliance with the government are about to pass into history; any one of them can serve to prove this statement. For example, the official policy of reprivatization of APP [People's Ownership Sector] that, thanks to top level support from the Sandinist Front, is being applied by the government almost clandestinely—without a regulatory law and at the discretion of an official—to the extent that no one knows which properties have been sold and under what conditions, nor where the money is that the state has received from these transactions; or how many properties have been returned to their former owners nor for what reasons, nor if the financial situation of the firm was taken into account to discount investments made by the revolutionary government and/or workers through contributions in unpaid voluntary work or in reduced salaries; not how many properties have been turned over to workers and on what terms.

Both leadership levels are deluding themselves, therefore, when they act separately, accepting this organizational split as a harmless reality; and if it is true that the higher leadership levels have an operational advantage over the midlevel, it is also true that they—the higher levels—suffer more damage in terms of credibility and image, damage that considerably diminishes their moral authority. Repairing this division is the only way, first, to eliminate organic dispersion at the grass roots level and, then, to restore a global perspective in the actions of the Sandinist Front. This restoration is a historic necessity; otherwise, the party will be unable to avoid a process of accelerated atrophy or fractioning, even though it will always have the possibility to reemerge with greater vigor due to the justice of its basic positions.

To a greater degree, this responsibility rests on the midlevel leadership: perhaps without realizing it, it is they who have agreed to play the magic role of catalysts of revolutionary confusion instead of consciously assuming the role of menders of the organic scission within the Sandinist Front.

* 'Compensation' in Property Issue Viewed

93CA0018C Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Oct 92 p 11

[Editorial: "Transparency To Resolve the Property Issue"]

[Text] The package of measures announced yesterday, 20 October, by the Minister of Finance to resolve the crisis in property has the virtue of providing a complete view of all aspects of this problem.

For the first time, the government's focus combines in a single process the legalization of the agrarian reform and other transfers carried out under the Sandinist government, revision of the abuses that occurred, together with restitution to and indemnity for those whose property was expropriated. But it also leaves open many gaps and uncertainties that lend themselves to misinterpretation, abuses and retrogression, if not approached in detail with the necessary transparency.

Take, for example, the attempt to revise Decrees 3 and 38. The origin of both decrees is clearly political. They arose from the national consensus that existed in 1979, which demanded an end to Somozist thievery and the closing of a dismal chapter in our history. Decree 3 applied to Somoza and his immediate family, and decree 38 to the allies of the Somozists, whose capital and properties were amassed under the protection of their relationship to or direct participation in the dictatorship or the Somozist Guard. For these reasons, the possibility of indemnification was never contemplated.

Nevertheless, many of these former Somozist public officials, deputies, military officers and businessmen have now reappeared as claimants under the recently acquired citizenship of the United States or of other countries.

Is it perhaps international pressure that produces the promise of a generalized revision of Decrees 3 and 38? And if not, why not subject the criteria that guide the work of the Revisory Commission to public debate?

The ambiguity of official reasoning leads to the worst interpretations. Because one thing is to open a tiny casuistic window, and quite another is to leave the garage door open to consider an unacceptable package of Somozist claims that, in the end, only lead to an exacerbation of the climate of distrust and political polarization.

The other noteworthy aspect of the government's decision is the offer of an apparently massive plan of restitution and indemnity to persons who are not affected by Decrees 3 and 38. In other words, expropriations carried out by the Sandinist government because of the agrarian reform, public usefulness or social interest. It is a fact, however, that this expropriatory process was always accompanied by a process of indemnification, through the purchase of properties, exchanges, acquisition of liabilities and other means.

Therefore, we cannot continue to talk about the "unfairly confiscated," as if a process of indemnification had not previously existed. The government has an obligation to investigate and to certify, assuring the utmost transparency, the amount of the indemnity made by the Sandinist government, making up the difference when necessary. Otherwise, we run the risk of encouraging a business on a vast scale, a real "pinata" propped up by influence peddling.

* Commentary Suggests Changes in FSLN

93CA0018D Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Oct 92 p 11

[Commentary by Oscar Tellez, Sandinist for the National Project]

[Text] A revolutionary organization should have a revolutionary structure, a comrade argued at the Congress of Managua, while others searched busily for CIA agents infiltrated within the Congress, to defend the permanency of obsolete and exclusive cadres.

During the proceedings of the Congress, even against the most elementary logic, demagoguery prevailed over reason. Within the Sandinist movement, no one wants to be counter-revolutionary or to be simply nonrevolutionary. When it was argued that it was nonrevolutionary to support a proposal for a party different from that of the cadres, the support of the "majority" was "obtained."

Contrary to logic and reason, in our Congress we approved a form of vanguard party, in which to enter one must pass a series of tests to prove that one is "worthy" of being in the organization, which has been shown in practise to be unmanageable; we approved a party in which, even to leave it, one must fill out forms. We conceived of a party in permanent mobilization and political action, but what is being imposed on us is completely impossible, besides being stressful.

The difference between what we approved and what is being imposed on us today is so great that, if we wanted to apply these rules, the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] would be left without any "militants."

It is completely false that there are intrinsically revolutionary forms of organization. The character of a party is formed by its principles. The true content of the FSLN must be its constant struggle in defense of the interests of our country's neediest classes, without exceptions of any kind.

A party's form of organization is not an end in itself, it is an instrument to achieve its own goals, so that it must adapt to the society in which it acts and that it claims to lead.

An Incomplete Process

The FSLN must adopt a flexible, open, pluralistic form of organization, that would be a faithful reflection of the society in which we are living and we ourselves are helping to shape; that includes among its members all those persons who, merely by supporting our positions, would be considered Sandinists, without having to pass through an exclusionary procedure.

We must adopt a form of organization that takes into account the reality that is turning us into an electoral party, without that signifying that we advocate becoming an electioneering party. We need a party that, in practise, exalts its leaders, without turning them into "cadres" with "more responsibility and with more rights."

We must encourage a party that takes account of its territorial reality, because electoral processes are territorial, but that also takes into account the various social groups that organize and interact in every society.

We need a party that elects its future representatives to all organs of the state—from the candidate to the presidency to council members—by the direct, secret and individual vote of all Sandinists, to guarantee that they truly represent them, and that the representatives be accountable for their acts to their electors, in local government, in the National Assembly, in the executive branch, in the party, etc.

As a party in power, the FSLN has made great contributions to our history and by promoting a process of internal democratization, is contributing to the democratization of society as a whole. But the process is not complete, the results of the Congress were frustrating, as demonstrated by the increasing climate of debate in which we Sandinists are immersed.

The results that we obtained are far from adequate. We must continue to go forward, constantly increasing internal democracy, with the assurance that only in this way will we be able to have a strong, united, combative party, with a vocation for power. The internal democratization of the FSLN would be a clear message to our entire society, that would help us enormously to regain the consensus that we lost.

* Economic Costs of Privatization Criticized

93CA0018E Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Oct 92 p 14

[Commentary by Horacio Ruiz]

[Text] By setting in motion its plans for privatization and the issuance of bonds, the government appears to be pursuing a social benefit but, given the terrible confusion that prevails in the country regarding property and the volatile social situation that never settles down, the Nicaraguan state may have begun to devour itself.

We are, it must be recognized and reflected upon profoundly, faced with a situation that is unique in the world. In no other country in the world does there exist a problem that is more complicated and at the same time more absurd, and no other country has a problem that is potentially more explosive. No one is opposed to an improvement in the socio-economic situation of the great majority, on the contrary, that is exactly what we are all seeking.

The problem, and the situation has almost become so tense that only a few persons dare mention it, resides in an absolute and unshakeable fact, which is that the government has no right to give away the property of Nicaraguans and is committing a crime in doing so.

This all began in one of those uproarious meetings, when some gentlemen sat down to talk and to write economic statistics and equations until they were exhausted, in the so-called National Dialogue, in which 25 percent of certain enterprises was promised to the workers. The first industries to fall under this procedure were the banana plantations, and it was believed that from then

on all would proceed in perfect harmony. But no. The conflict went on and still continues in that sector of the economy, when a new uproar occurred. The plantations that were "occupied" were precisely those that had not been turned over to the workers, i.e., "the other 75 percent."

From there, the situation has expanded to 18, 44, or 88 semi-essential industries that are the property of the government and, therefore, the property of the entire Nicaraguan people. Other isolated industries, that are not on any list, have been occupied in fact. The groups that occupy them, led by the Sandinists, have a weighty argument: turn over the industries or the installations will be dynamited.

This climate has even reached the lottery, where the vendors claim 25 percent of the profits of the company that produces millions of cordobas, to the illusion of the public, for Social Security, the most inefficient bureaucratic apparatus in the country. In other words, the state will soon face a claim for 25 percent of everything that it owns. And the government has been meekly agreeing to this dangerous situation, without weighing the consequences and, apparently, without noticing that it has begun to eat itself alive.

We insist that this is a model invented in the delirious imagination of the Nicaraguan tropics, since it is not capitalism, nor is it comanagement, nor is it communism, nor socialism. In none of these four situations do people appropriate for themselves a portion of the common property, which is the property of all Nicaraguans, who hold them inherently as part of the very organization of the state. Under capitalism, any enterprise can issue shares, and whoever has money would have the right to buy them. Under comanagement, the unions could become so powerful that they would be able to buy these shares and take part in the administration of the enterprise together with the greatest capitalists. Under communism, anyone who thought of becoming owner of something would be shot in the head. Under socialism, he would have the right to purchase, with his own money, but it would be more comfortable to live off the benefits of the paternalist state.

Then, what is it that we Nicaraguans are experiencing, or beginning to experience? The Sandinist newspapers call it "democratization of state property," according to an article in BARRICADA on 23 October, fifth page, fifth column. We must understand, then, that the process is just beginning, that the 25 percent will soon be increased to a claim of 50 percent and then to 100 percent. Furthermore, if this new "right" is claimed now in 44 or 88 firms, the claim will soon be extended to 100, then to 1,000, and afterward to as much property as the state possesses. If it does not give in, then they will have to be dynamited.

And if the state creates new enterprises, neither will these be safe from "democracy of property." If the state does not give them up, they will be dynamited. It does not require much imagination, only a little vision, to realize that these people, as of now, are beginning to absorb all of the property of the state, that the state has begun to let itself be absorbed and that government leaders are inactive, either because they are pleased or indifferent. As long as their personal properties are not touched, it seems not to bother them that these new leaders of "the democracy of state property" (it must be admitted that the phrase is very ably coined) little by little are taking over all of Nicaragua. Afterward, naturally, private property will not escape. Why should it escape...? There is always the final argument of dynamite.

The worst part of all this is that officials like the minister of finance, Emilio Pereira, continue believing in the "National Dialogue," to the extent that he asked parents of private school pupils to take part in it to reduce [their school tuitions by] an outrageous 15 percent. Minister Pereira continues to believe that joining the "National Dialogue" is a requirement, like going to a political socio-economic church that the government has established.

Two things are still pending. One is that no one knows who is receiving this 25 percent and who will be paying the 25 percent and up to the 100 percent that is coming. Because no law on privatization is in effect, and no one knows whether what the government has given away or is going to give away of the property of all Nicaraguans is going to benefit a few clever loud mouths with clubs or the real workers. Or whether the latter will be able to pass these properties on to their families. The government is determined to print thousands of documents called bonds to pay for the "pinata" of 1990 and thus deprive Nicaraguans of other properties, the very backbone of state industry that, according to these plans, will pass to private ownership, so that Sandinists of the "pinata" continue to live better every day and have increasingly more economic power. Naturally, as Nicaragua loses its assets, it will be less able to pay its debts or obtain credit, or to provide services to its citizens. In other words, when the "democratization of state property" is complete, the Nicaraguan state will have ended by devouring itself. We will be a case that is unique in the world.

Panama

Endara Warns Striking Government Workers

PA2211204292 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 22 Nov 92 p 1A

[Article by Arnulfo Barroso Watson]

[Text] President Guillermo Endara said on 21 November the public employees who are on strike are making impossible demands, and he accused them of having political interests. The president requested that the workers consider the circumstances so he will not have "to act harshly."

The president added: "I do not want to act harshly. I ask that all of these unnecessary groups, which are asking for

impossible things that obviously include political interests, to bear in mind that it is my duty to maintain order in an active Panama."

He added that he will continue being soft, even if he is accused of being weak, but he warned that when the time comes for acting with a strong hand, he will do so. He also accused the strikers of provoking him. At present, the Association of Doctors, Dentists, and Related Professionals of the Social Security Fund (AMOACS) and the administrative staff of the Social Security Fund as well as the Association of Postal and Telegraph Workers (ASECOTEL) are on strike to demand payment of overdue bonuses.

Endara, who was in Mariato, Veraguas Province dedicating a highway, compared the rural workers to the Panama City workers. He pointed out that the former work with enthusiasm while the latter only think about strikes over impossible things.

"I would like to move the Palace of the Herons to the interior of the country where I find vitality. At the Presidential Palace, I am surrounded by unnecessary problems," he stressed.

Regarding the unemployed persons who went looking for jobs at the post offices throughout the country, the president suggested they learn trades for specific jobs.

Vice President Ford Views 'Destabilizing Movement'

PA2111173792 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 21 Nov 92 p 16B

[Report by Eduardo Soto P.]

[Text] Second Vice President Guillermo Ford said on 20 November there is a "big political destabilizing movement." He added that those who are trying to use the demands of public employees as a "pretext" to disrupt order "will not succeed."

"We must maintain peace and tranquillity in the country, " Ford said, adding that the various strikes against the national government are being organized by destabilizing groups.

Ford, who is also coordinator of the economic plan, said "as a warning, not a threat" that the national government will not let forces opposed to the established order reach their objectives.

We cannot let some groups use the labor demands of public employees as an "excuse" to disrupt public order, Ford stressed. Nevertheless, he admitted it would be just to pay workers the wage adjustments they have not received.

Ford said he would be willing to meet with opposition groups as long as they do not talk about a Constituent Assembly or try to impose an "absurd agenda," for a national reconciliation.

He added that the national government should "recognize and pay debts owed" by the current administration, and "seek an intelligent solution for whatever was not paid in previous years."

The Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy proposed cancelling overdue commitments with credit certificates [titulos prestacionales]. That recommendation was rejected by labor organizations demanding wage adjustments in the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification, IRHE; National Water and Sanitation Institute, IDAAN; the University of Panama, and the Post Office and Telegraph Directorate.

Ford said "this is not the time" to ask the government for $140 million to pay those debts. He stressed that although workers are justly demanding payment for reclassifications and other "very old" debts, it would be better to implement programs "for those who have nothing."

Legislator Gonzalez Discusses Case Against Cruz

PA2111034692 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] Legislator Leo Gonzalez, chairman of the Legislative Assembly's Drug Commission, continues to investigate and gather information for the dismissal of Attorney General Rogelio Cruz.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] We have followed up several leads and we have even interviewed people in prison. Some of them have given us information, but others prefer to remain unidentified, so we have followed other clues so we do not have to say who gave us the information. I believe this case should be solved soon.

We accused the attorney general, because he released frozen funds, even though Law No. 23 says he cannot do this. He said he could. The commission agreed this was against the law and the Supreme Court of Justice issued a ruling two days ago concerning a case in which—it says—the attorney general cannot release the funds.

Consequently, the problem is he has released approximately $38 million and he is apparently ready to release $24 million more, which is currently frozen in the banks. This cannot be allowed. We must stop this immediately and Solicitor General Donatilo Ballesteros must remove Cruz from his post before something like this happens. [end recording]

Summons Cruz for 26 Nov

PA2111152292 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 21 Nov 92 p 52

["Text" of letter by Legislator Leo Gonzalez, chairman of the Drug Commission of the Legislative Assembly, to Attorney General Rogelio Cruz in Panama City on 20 November]

[Text] Mr. Attorney General:

Our committee decided to meet with Prosecutor Emilio de Leon without any kind of fanfare and we proceeded to invite him to talk with us.

If you want us to comply with Article 155 of the Constitution and with the internal regulations of the Legislative Assembly, however, you are summoned to appear in the company of Prosecutor Emilio de Leon in the city of David at 1000 on Thursday, 26 November. We will notify you of the exact location of the meeting before that date.

The questionnaire to be answered will be the following:

1. Tell us if it is true or not that PTJ [Judicial Technical Police] Director Jaime Abad is being accused of concealment in violation of the criminal code. Tell us if some of these accusations are related or not to the crimes of drug trafficking or money laundering activities.

2. What is the real situation of drugs, drug trafficking, and money laundering activities in Chiriqui Province according to your viewpoint as Attorney General?

3. What do you know of the comments released by the media saying Chiriqui Province businessmen suspect the Attorney General's Office is obstructing operations against drug trafficking activities?

4. Tell us if you spoke with some legislators about question No. 3.

5. Give us a list of people who have been arrested for drug trafficking crimes and money laundering activities and the legal status of each one of them. How many of them have been released and who gave the order? Have precautionary measures been taken with any individual?

Sincerely,
Honorable Legislator Engineer Leo A. Gonzalez, Chairman

Argentina

Menem Blames Wanted Terrorist for Bomb Attacks

PY2111013692 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1830 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (TELAM)—A medium-sized bomb exploded this morning in downtown Buenos Aires, destroying three automobiles. This is the third bomb attack in only two days. President Carlos Menem blamed Enrique Aroldo Gorriaran Merlo, who is at large, as the individual responsible for the attacks.

"I no longer have any doubts about who is involved in this destructive action, as according to the information we have he is Enrique Gorriarian Merlo, a fugitive," said Menem to reporters, only two hours after a bomb exploded in a parking lot across from a branch of LLoyds Bank (formerly Bank of London).

Menem described the people responsible for the attacks as "more irrational than animals." He said "a thorough investigation is being carried out" and warned the terrorists that "they will receive very harsh treatment."

The bomb exploded at 1130 in a parking lot between 555 Suipacha Avenue and 854 Tucuman Avenue (the parking lot has two entrances), near the LLoyds Bank branch. The police have not been able to determine whether the bank was the target of the attack.

The explosion created a hole in the parking lot 20 centimeters deep by 10 centimeters wide, destroying a Ford Taurus and smashing the windows of two other vehicles, another Taunus and a Renault 21.

The police did not report who the owners of the damaged vehicles were, but parking lot employees described the owner of the destroyed Taurus as a "regular client" although his name was not known.

The explosion created commotion among the many people downtown and led to a large deployment of security forces in the zone, who cut off traffic and began searching for evidence to clarify the reasons for the criminal attack.

Members of the First and Third Police Precincts and explosives' experts from the Federal Police, carried out several procedures and investigations, but they are being kept confidential.

Police Officer Luciano Roberti of the Third Police Precinct told TELAM that it was a "medium-sized" bomb, but he did not want to give any details on the type or quantity of explosives used by the attackers.

No pamphlets or warning messages were found, and by early this afternoon no organization had claimed responsibility for the attack.

Yesterday, some time after 0100, bombs exploded at automatic teller machines belonging to the Rio and Boston Banks of this capital. In one of the attacks two policemen were wounded; one suffered burns and had to be hospitalized.

After the explosions, the so-called People's Revolutionary Organization (ORP) claimed responsibility for the attack. This organization has also claimed responsibility for other attacks against buildings of multinational banks in Argentina. The ORP has been defined by government officials as an incipient terrorist group made up of residual elements of the All for the Fatherland Movement (MTP), the Che Guevara Brigade, and the Liberation Party.

The MTP became well known in January 1989, when in a bloody action repudiated by the public they occupied the La Tablada 3d Mechanized Infantry Regiment for 30 hours before they finally were crushed by joint Army and police forces.

When the arrested members of the MTP were tried and then given very harsh sentences, Enrique Aroldo Gorriaran Merlo was considered to be the man who had planned the bloody attack, but his whereabouts were never discovered and he is still a fugitive from Argentine justice.

Gorriaran Merlo, and the infamous murdered Roberto Mario Santucho, founded early in the 1970's the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), which was a frightful subversive organization that bathed Argentina in blood, until it was eliminated by the Armed Forces and the police during the so-called "dirty war."

Today Menem alluded to Gorriaran Merlo's alleged responsibility in comments made to reporters during a visit to the Churruca-Visca Police Hospital, to see Police Officer Domingo Celusso and Police Corporal Alfredo Severino, who were wounded during tacks yesterday.

Menem again talked with reporters. He was more direct and severe when he said the former ERP leader and fugitive of La Tablada is "without a doubt" responsible for the attacks. After confirming before reporters his accusations against Gorriaran Merlo, President Menem explained to the reporters that "for obvious reasons" he would not reveal his source of information.

Asked whether the intelligence organizations had the capability to prevent these types of attacks, Menem said: "It is very difficult, because the one who plants a bomb takes all the precautions." He added: What the security forces can do is "start with the investigation to determine what organization they belong to, in order to arrest them."

Menem said: "Events of this kind are taking place all over the world, but here in Argentina this is a very isolated event."

Before going to the hospital to see the wounded policemen yesterday, Menem labeled those responsible for the attacks "savage beasts." He talked about the

possible relationship of these criminal attacks to the activities of the MTP residual groups.

He said, however, that this situation "should cause no alarm" while asserting that "we will persecute these savages until they have no possibility of escape."

An evaluation of possible terrorist activities in the country was conducted last night during a meeting of the Interior Security Council, headed by Interior Minister Jose Luis Manzano and made up of representatives of other government ministries, provincial officials, security forces, and police and intelligence organizations.

Official sources told TELAM that the so-called ORP reportedly has a limited terrorist action capability, within the federal capital and in the industrial sectors of Rosario and Jujuy.

Regarding reprisals for the attacks, Minister Manzano said yesterday: "We will take strong action, respecting all the mechanisms established in the juridical code and organization, to prevent these criminals who want to reinstate violence from having any place in society."

Police Investigate Bombings, Arrest Nine Suspects

PY2111122892 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0121 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (TELAM)—The Federal Police this evening arrested nine persons, raided four houses in the federal capital, and confiscated explosives and various documents during investigations of recent bombings.

In a communique released late in the evening, the police explained that raids were performed at 781 Sarandi Street, 2005 California Street in the Barracas neighborhood, 30 Ayacucho Street in Congreso neighborhood, and in building 144 of the General Savim neighborhood.

During a press conference he hosted at Government House this evening, Interior Minister Jose Luis Manzano reported that other raids were being conducted, but he did not specify where in order to avoid hindering the police action.

During those four operations, the police arrested nine persons for alleged involvement in dynamite attacks, and confiscated "explosives, tire-puncturing devices, blank identification documents, and various types of paper."

Six of the detainees were arrested at the house on Sarandi Street, which belongs to the "Agustin Tosco" national coordinating board of political groups.

The raids were ordered by Lower Criminal Court 1, presided over by Maria Servini de Cubria.

Radio Splendid Broadcasting Plant Bombed

PY2211195492 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1342 GMT 22 Nov 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Nov (NA)—A bomb exploded at the Radio Splendid broadcasting plant in Esteban Echeverria, in Buenos Aires Province, and seriously damaged the technical equipment there.

The explosion, which did not cause any casualties, occurred last night at 2252 [0052 GMT on 22 November] and interrupted broadcasting until 0220 this morning when, according to the explanations given by the radio station's workers, broadcasting was resumed with low-power emergency equipment.

According to initial investigations by the Buenos Aires police experts who went to the broadcasting plant, the bomb was planted at the transmitting antenna's coupling window.

The radio station's broadcasting plant is located in an area called TVIB-Transradio near the Nueve de Abril neighborhood in Esteban Echeverria District, southwest of downtown Buenos Aires.

Radio station personnel informed the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS news agency that "no one was injured" despite the fact that a security guard was at the site when the explosion occurred, and that "only" the radio station's "broadcasting equipment was damaged."

Police Arrest Members of Drug Trafficking Group

PY2111125692 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1843 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (TELAM)—The Buenos Aires Police today arrested five members of a powerful drug trafficking organization that operated in General Sarmiento, Pilar, and Escobar Districts, and seized more than 150 kg of drug from their houses.

During the four raids carried out between 0200 and 1100, the police arrested Fernando Robledo, 29, aka Rusin, the "exclusive distributor" of the drug in these Greater Buenos Aires districts.

The police also arrested Guillermo Saucedo, 26, a Brazilian; Mariana Pinto de Arauyo, 26; Argentine citizen Irma Indaburu, 46; and her companion Julio Enrique Lore, 34. Indaburu has already served three years and three months of a prison sentence for storing and distributing drugs.

Police Inspector Miguel Angel de la Mer, from the General Sarmiento Regional Unit, headed the operations in which 20 members of the Grand Bourg Precinct and from the Drug Trafficking North Division participated. The operations were ordered by Criminal Judge Alberto Martin from San Martin Federal Court No. 2.

De la Mer told TELAM that the three men will be held at the police precinct, and that the two women have already

been transferred to the San Martin Women's Brigade, where they will be questioned by the judge. The questioning "will not be carried out today."

De la Mer said that "large-caliber weapons and arms used by civlians were seized" during the operations. He noted that this organization "has no link whatsoever to the so-called Jet-Set or Narcobacanes gang" that was detected in the northern zone. He said "the raids will continue because more people will be arrested."

The operations began today at 0200 with a search in a country house on Bogota and Congreso Streets, in Tortuguitas Township, where the police arrested Saucedo and seized weapons and approximately $15,000.

The police also seized a Citroen 3CV, model 1980; a Renault Fuego; one 750-cc and one 400-cc motorcycle; and a 50-cc motor scooter that the criminals "allegedly used to distribute the drugs." The forces then went to a house located at the intersection of Luis Vernet 424 and Falucho Streets, in Grand Bourg township, where they seized more than 135 kg of marijuana bricks, and 27,300 kg of very pure cocaine rocks wrapped in cellophane and hidden in saddles.

Indaburo and Lore were arrested in this house, and the police seized various large-caliber weapons, including 375-caliber revolvers, one 38-caliber revolver, pistols, an Itake shotgun, and other automatic weapons, a scale, and a motorcycle.

The third operation was conducted in Apartment D owned by Robledo. The apartment is located on the fourth floor of building 29 at the intersection of Constituyentes and Pilar Streets, Fonavi de Garin neighborhood, Escobar District.

The forces seized a 730-cc lilac Murca Honda Transalt motorcycle with no license, and "various elements that link Robledo with the other detainees, including photos, agendas, and names of clients."

The police and court members returned to the country house in Tortuguitas with the new elements and arrested Saucedo's companion.

Drug Trafficking Northern Division forces are continuing with the operations, while the police actions are being drafted at the Grand Bourg Precinct.

Change of Position on Plutonium Ship Denied

PY2111235092 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 19 Nov 92 p 30

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday rejected a communique issued by the environmental organization Greenpeace. According to the Greenpeace communique, the Argentine Government reportedly changed its position and reportedly now will allow the passage of the Japanese vessel Akatsuki Maru—carrying 1.7 metric tons of plutonium—through Argentine territorial waters and the exclusive economic zone.

Deputy Foreign Ministry Fernando Petrella told CLARIN that the interpretation made yesterday by the environmental organization's local branch of a draft bill drawn up "about three or four months ago" by the Foreign Ministry—before announcing, jointly with Chile, that "passage through national waters will not be allowed"—"is not correct."

The existence of the aforementioned draft bill would be demonstrated by a hardening of the Argentine position since Argentina did not have such a forthright position on this issue before the controversy broke out.

The Greenpeace communique notes that the draft bill "demonstrates that, far from protecting the population and the environment, the Argentine Government is willing to allow the passage of vessels carrying dangerous nuclear shipments through both territorial waters and the exclusive economic zone."

The communique adds: "We note that the draft bill (which bears the signature of [Foreign Minister Guido] Di Tella) no longer talks about banning the passage of vessels with radioactive materials, but rather talks about the 'permit that must be granted' to dock at Argentine ports."

According to the environmental organization's communique, in Article No. 1 of the aforementioned draft bill, the government, in order to make sure the trip through the Argentine exclusive economic zone will not involve any danger, will request "information from the people involved in the transportation and from the appropriate national and international technical organizations."

The environmental organization's communique points out that Article No. 3 of the draft bill says: "The docking authorization will be based on the information supplied by the shipowners on the cargo's safety. It is public knowledge that those who are involved in this business guarantee full safety."

Asked about Greenpeace's comments, Petrella explained that the draft bill the Foreign Ministry sent to other state organizations for consultation was drawn up considering the possibility of "improving Article No. 3 of Law No. 23968, establishing the Argentine territorial sea," and has now been dropped.

Petrella added: "The interpretation Greenpeace makes of the text is not correct. The draft bill actually is very restrictive and establishes that this type of cruise will not be allowed without the appropriate authorization by the national executive branch."

Petrella explained that Argentina's official position must be sought in international commitments with other governments, such as the Chilean Government.

Petrella recalled that in mid-October, Argentine Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella and Chilean Foreign Minister

Enrique Silva Cimma signed a joint declaration, committing themselves "not to accept the transit (of the Akatsuki Maru) through the territorial sea and its docking in our ports."

Cuban Ambassador Visits La Pampa, Discusses Trade

PY2011221492 Buenos Aires Radio Nacional Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Report by Daniel Luchelli from Santa Rosa, La Pampa Province]

[Text] Officials of the La Pampa Provincial Ministry for Agrarian Affairs have described as positive the recent visit to La Pampa Province by Cuban Ambassador Miguel Brugueras del Valle.

A Cuban delegation led by Brugueras made a three-day visit to La Pampa Province and expressed much interest in the local food items, especially in sunflower oil and soybean or sunflower pellets, as well as soybean and sunflower grains and flour.

In their talks with the ambassador, La Pampa businessmen offered their products and expressed interest in Cuban pharmaceutical products, such as vitamins and biogenetic products needed for local production. But local beef, either cold or frozen, could not be exported to Cuba because our province still is not free of foot-and-mouth disease.

Although no specific agreements have been reached, the two governments agreed on an interesting agenda for talks in which progress can be made until there are tangible results in the local agricultural sector.

Diplomatic Ties Established With Bosnia-Hercegovina

PY2311105692 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2009 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (NA)—The Argentine Government and Bosnia-Hercegovina have formally established diplomatic relations through an agreement signed in Vienna by representatives of the two countries.

The Foreign Ministry today reported that relations were established yesterday through a protocol signed by Argentine Ambassador to Austria Jorge Taiana and Mahir Hadziahmetovic [name as received], Bosnia-Hercegovina's charge d'affaires in Austria.

The protocol was signed exactly six months after the Argentine Government recognized Bosnia-Hercegovina as a free and independent nation on 19 May 1992.

Bolivia

Defense Minister on Military Command Reorganization

PY2311105492 La Paz Television Nacional Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] Defense Minister Rear Admiral Alberto Saenz Klinsky has talked about a possible reorganization of the higher military command structure.

Klinsky said the Armed Forces are performing their duties in total normalcy, adding that the pamphlets that are being disseminated do not affect the military institution. Klinsky said no decision had yet been made about filling the vacancies in high places within the Armed Forces. Asked about the reorganization of the military command structure, the minister said:

[Begin recording] The positions will be filled once the organic law is approved. The order will be different if the law is approved. If it is not approved, all officers due for promotion this year would be called to the active reserves. Then we would name new chiefs and naturally, a new chief of joint staff. [end recording]

New 'Terrorist' Group Claims Credit for Bombing

PY2211193692 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1733 GMT 22 Nov 92

[Text] La Paz, 22 Nov (EFE)—Bolivian Police Commander Jaime Cespedes reported today that two dynamite attacks in less than 24 hours damaged a gas pipeline in Colpani, 25 km south of La Paz, and a telephone exchange in the "dormitory" city of El Alto.

A new subversive group, the self-styled "LKZV," an acronym painted on walls that has not yet been deciphered by police, claimed responsibility for the attack against the telephone exchange facilities. The attack was carried out on the evening of 19 November. Thanks to the timely action of a telephone exchange security guard who threw the dynamite cartridge on the street after hearing noises on the terrace roof, it only damaged the building's facade.

Cespedes said fliers from the "Tupac Katari Guerrilla Army" (EGTK), an indigenous group, were discovered near the site of the second dynamite attack against the Colpani gas pipeline on 20 November.

Cespedes told local journalists: "We must determine whether the EGTK was responsible for this attack; otherwise, it means there are other groups." He said no relationship was found between the two attacks.

According to the Bolivian police commander, the new terrorist group "LKZV" might have used the "EGTK" acronym "to mislead the investigations."

For the Interior Ministry, the dynamite attacks were carried out by small "EGTK" groups trying to organize new terrorist actions.

Early this year and after an all-out offensive against the "EGTK" guerrilla group, the Interior Ministry managed to capture the Garcia Linera brothers, described as the group's masterminds, and other leaders who have been confined to the San Pedro Penitentiary and the high-security Chonchocoro Prison.

The last three terrorist attacks reported in Bolivia were carried out in October in various Bolivian cities against the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America.

Brazil

Ministers Told To Avoid Political Statements

PY2111124792 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Nov 92 p 3

[Article by "special envoys" Cassia Maria and Valeria Blanc]

[Text] Juiz de Fora—During a meeting lasting more than two hours, President Itamar Franco ordered the three military ministers to avoid making public statements on their political ideas. In a room at the Santa Casa da Misericordia—the hospital where Franco's mother was admitted—the president listened to the explanations of Army Minister General Zenildo Lucena on the opinions included in a document entitled "Guidelines for the High Command." According to an adviser to the presidency, the minister explained that he did not criticize the government. Franco accepted the explanation. "I know you would not criticize an administration of which you are part," Franco said.

Lucena, Aeronautics Minister Lelio Lobo, and Navy Minister Ivan Serpa arrived in Juiz de Fora at 1520. They were accompanied by Civilian Household Chief Henrique Hargreaves. As soon as they arrived they went to the hospital. Lucena, who the day before was publicly reprimanded by Franco—who threatened to replace him with a civilian at the command of the Army—was at ease when he was asked about the situation in which the institution would be left if such a thing occurred. "That is not my problem. It is obviously the president's problem," he said with a smile.

Franco also listened to explanations from Admiral Ivan Serpa. Serpa had told the press he would not agree to a debate on the creation of the Defense Ministry. For this reason he was also warned by Franco. The president believes that if the parliamentary system of government is approved, this debate will be inevitable. "What I said, Mr. President, is that a debate today would be premature," Serpa explained.

Franco said: "I have confidence in my ministers and I am certain that the Armed Forces are working in harmony with their commander in chief, the president of the Republic."

The presidential adviser told GLOBO that the president and the Army Minister also talked about the murder of political prisoners under the military regime that was reported by former Sergeant Marival Chaves.

Franco Leaves for G-15 Meeting in Senegal

PY2111123492 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2100 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Special report from the Brasilia air base by Alexandra Anselmo]

[Text] A few minutes ago interim President Itamar Franco left for Dakar, in Senegal, where he will participate in the third summit of 15 developing nations. Present at this meeting will be chiefs of state from Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

President Franco will speak tomorrow at the opening session on behalf of the Latin American countries. Foreign Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso, who is accompanying the president on his first trip abroad, said that in his speech President Franco will show that Brazil is open to world interests, that the G-15 is made up of countries that seek development with respect for the environment, and that the G-7, made up of the richest countries in the world, must understand this.

In addition to the foreign minister, 13 other people are accompanying President Franco on his trip to Senegal. Among them we can mention Military Household Chief Fernando Cardoso and Secretary General of the Presidency Mauro Durante.

Civil Household Chief Henrique Hargreaves said that acting President Ibsen Pinheiro will return from the air base directly to Planalto Palace, where he will work normally.

'Text' of Guidelines for Army High Command

PY2011190292 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Nov 92 p 4

["Text" of "Guidelines" issued for the Army High Command]

[Text] A. World Situation—The end of the historic period characterized by East-West bipolarity (1945-1991) gave birth to a world picture of uncertainty in which only one military superpower emerged, and to the formation of four large economic blocs that are all located in the Northern Hemisphere.

The countries of South America, which have no participation in major decisions, are seeking to adjust themselves to the changes brought by the new balance of power. Unfortunately, they have a social and economic development that has been retarded by a debt of billions of dollars, by a technological backwardness that is growing at an alarming rate, and by serious structural deficiencies such as political instability, bad distribution of income, and to larger or lesser degree the lack of efficiency of the public systems of

education, basic sanitation, and health support. Therefore, they depend on the powerful nations for financing important projects and for the acquisition or development of services and modern industrial products, including material for military use.

For the purpose of meeting their national objectives, many powers try to prevent the emergence of competitors that might jeopardize their interests. They suggest that their clients entrust their external defense to the mentors of this idea or to supranational organizations such as the United Nations or the OAS. The influence of those powers is reinforced in many cases by the tireless work of nongovernmental organizations in the international field, which might make such concepts as 'limited sovereignty' and 'right of interference' acceptable to certain people, even in Brazil. The reduction in the control of some states over their territory also occurs due to the expansion of the power of organized crime and guerrilla groups, which occasionally work together in a symbiotic relationship similar to the ones observed in neighboring areas to our western borders.

B. Brazilian Situation—Integrated in the world community despite being away from the centers of decision, Brazil is going through a period of quick political evolution but also of persistent inflation, accompanied by an economic recession that already has been going on for several years. There is a picture of uncertainty created by the 'impeachment' process against suspended President Collor, the interim nature of the presidency (presumed) of the current government, and the proximity of the period foreseen for the constitutional reforms.

It should be noted that there is some disorganization in the federal administrative body as a result of the changes made in the first year of the Collor administration and the recent changes made in the top positions. Tax collection has declined due to the effects of recession and to the deficiencies in legislation and in the tax collection mechanisms.

Although agricultural production, mining exploration, some industrial sectors, and businesses prosper in many regions, the large cities suffer from the effects of unemployment, the overpopulation of poor neighborhoods, the high rate of crimes, and the poor operation of public services. The economic problems have contributed to greater social inequalities leading to the proletarianization of the middle class and an increase in the number of people at the misery level.

The transformations taking place in the family structure, the current discredit of the elite, the marginalization caused by the exodus from rural areas, the abandonment of the behavioral norms that emerged from religious convictions, and the actions of the social communications media—especially television—are causing a weakening of the principle of authority and the sense of morality.

A common phenomena is the conflicts over possession of land, both in urban (the 'homeless') and rural areas (the 'landless,' Indians, and gold seekers). In the Amazon region we can observe the progressive and disorderly growth of towns of gold or gem seekers, even in border areas, creating zones of tension.

C. Consequences of the Situation for the Army—Given their large amount of temporary personnel spread around the country, the Armed Forces, especially the Army, are naturally affected by the general and national situation.

"For radical Brazilians ('internationalists'), the end of a bipolar world and the conclusion of the political opening process represented the suspension of external support and the elimination of the ideological justification they relied on to take power. Economic, social, and political problems faced by the continent's countries are forcing their leaders to forget—temporarily—rivalries and conflicts with their neighbors and to seek mutual cooperation.

In this manner, the estrangement of the internal conflict possibilities fueled from abroad, as well as the traditional war possibilities, allows us to think now of preparing the land forces for their main constitutional mission and permanent national objectives, but remaining attentive to the evolution of tensions that might evolve into threats to national interests.

In this turn-of-the-century atmosphere, once again there is the historical need for the Army's presence to guarantee national unity, cohesion, and integrity, as well as to maintain law and order. The Army's presence is now more in demand and it is being expanded to recently settled areas or areas that currently are being settled, especially on the northern border and extreme western regions. Prudence counsels us, based on information obtained from a study of the current situation, that this presence must be maintained even—though somewhat reduced—in the country's more populated and developed areas.

The need to prepare the Army now for the next decade, the possibility (even though remote) of having to use our force in the national territory, the possibility of mobilizing troops abroad to comply with international commitments, and the demand to maintain motivated cadres also force us to think of organizing well-trained operational forces with full strength, modernly equipped, and ready for action and mobilization away from their base on short notice.

D. Actions to Undertake—In order that the Army continues to comply correctly with its duty—within this historical framework in which there persists, year after year, small federal budget allocations for the Armed Forces that consequently turn the most expensive and complex military materiel into old and obsolete materiel—it is necessary to continue applying certain principles in the ministry's administration.

Among these principles, I point out realism and simplicity, and I recall the maintenance of moral principles as a permanent principle.

Realism in the planning and execution of the preparation and use of the land forces counsels us to adopt, among others, the following measures:

a. Make an effort to provide troops the basic items that, despite their relative simplicity and low cost, contribute to the well-being of soldiers and aid the operational capability of units, such as uniforms, warm clothing, personal protection elements, light weapons, individual equipment, camping and lodging equipment, and cooking implements;

b. Continue organizing a nucleus of well-trained forces, with modern equipment, that could be progressively enlarged to serve as the embryo of the next decade's Army and could be used to fulfill the country's international commitments.

c. Continue giving priority to investments in research and development of projects with real implementation possibilities and that due to their simplicity, cost, and efficiency, might mean a significant increase in the operational capability of the OM [military organizations] where they are used.

Simplicity in our case means to obtain the best possible use of available resources, which moves us:

a. To continue trying to rationalize the ministry's structure, with emphasis on medium-level organizations and personnel, eliminating OMs with low operational indexes, or those that are redundant, and merging units with common functions;

b. To rationalize administrative activities, reducing the number and complexity of proceedings and eliminating controls deemed unnecessary or uneconomical;

c. To provide OMs with equipment and weapons that according to developed countries' armed forces' standards are not considered complex, but which provide an increase in the operational capability of units and help the well-being and security of users;

d. To restrict each commander's visit or inspections of their subordinate organizations, or the inspection of organs indicated by these subordinate organizations, or those that might be required by the situation.

In order to maintain the Army as a cohesive and disciplined unit, and respect for the chain of command, the leadership recommends:

a. Encouraging authentic leadership attitudes preferring persuasion to coercion, conquering by professional efficiency not by paternalism, and based on firmness of purpose and calmness of attitude;

b. Stressing the importance of personal example, unselfishness, austerity, and respect for one's fellow man, which should be practiced by chiefs at all levels as incentives for subordinates to assume the correct attitudes;

c. Intensifying the exchange of officers and graduates with other countries' armies in order to bring their training up to date and provide stimulus;

d. Giving priority to the instructions system when allocating human, material, and financial resources as a way to maintain training and cadres' motivation.

"Finally, but just as important, is the need to maintain morale. We encourage implementing the following actions:

a. Keeping the channels of command permanently open and accessible to all Armed Forces personnel in order to allow them to submit their just demands and aspirations;

b. Improving personnel policies in order to reward good professional performances, dedication to service, and the leadership potential of each servant, be he military or civilian;

c. Continuing to take steps to improve the health and social assistance to public servants and their dependents;

d. Persevering, working together with the appropriate departments, in the fight to implement equal salary levels among executive branch personnel, and between them and the personnel of the other government branches, seeking a dignified income for all Army Ministry members.

Mr. Generals:

The directives that I have just presented must orient our work to overcome the adverse effects of the present circumstances.

I am counting on you to lead the Army in this stage of military preparation for the beginning of the new century.

Signing of Energy Agreement With Bolivia Postponed

PY2111131492 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Nov 92 p 24

[Text] Brazil and Bolivia have postponed for at least two months the signing of the energy integration project which includes the construction of the largest gas pipeline in South America, of about 2,000 km, linking the Bolivian Santa Cruz Department with Sao Paulo. This information was provided yesterday by Bolivian Ambassador to Brazil Angel Zanier. He explained that the postponement of the signing of the final agreement—initially scheduled for February and now postponed until 17 April 1993—was requested by the Brazilian Government due to the changes taking place after the impeachment of suspended President Fernando Collor and the takeover of Itamar Franco. In Brasilia, Itamaraty denied that the signing of the project was postponed.

The Bolivian ambassador said that executives of Petrobras [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] and the Bolivian YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] are reevaluating the real extension of the gas pipeline while at the

same time Bolivian and Brazilian officials are negotiating with such international organizations as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Eximbank of Japan to get financing for the construction of the gas pipeline which requires an investment of $3.5 billion.

Bolivian Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Herbert Muller said yesterday that private businessmen from Brazil, Bolivia, and other countries expressed interest in participating in the project, and studies are being carried out for the creation of an investment bank to channel the participation of private capital into construction of the pipeline. The project foresees that by the year 2005 the sale of Bolivian natural gas to Brazil will double, reaching 446 million cubic feet.

Chile

Aylwin on Plutonium Shipment, Other Issues

PY2011162892 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Report by Maria Angela Rodriguez from Tokyo; passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] The Japanese Government has assured the Chilean Government that transporting plutonium poses no risk whatsoever. This was reported by President Aylwin during a news conference. He said the issue was discussed during his talks with the Japanese prime minister:

"We have expressed the Chilean people's concern over the issue. The prime minister assured us it is not dangerous to transport. I did not specifically refer to the route that will be chosen, but the prime minister has formally told me he believes we may rest assured that there will be no danger."

In his news conference, Aylwin reported on some achievements resulting from his trip to Tokyo. In the economic field, several agreements have been reached:

"It has been reported that the matching contribution demanded from the banks that grant loans to Chile has been reduced from 30 percent to 20 percent. The commercial banks are thus allowed to reduce these percentages. It also has been agreed to continue the process started by the agriculture undersecretary in his recent visit seeking that in two years at the most, all regions of Chile—except the First Region—will be declared free of the Mediterranean fly."

A Japanese Government credit of $195 million has been officially granted to Chile. These funds will be used in three infrastructure projects: an irrigation project in the Eighth Region, sanitation works in Valparaiso, and Chilean Railway Company projects. Aylwin said the two countries also have signed an agreement through which Japanese banks voluntarily grant Chile a $260 million loan, not subject to a matching contribution, for the La Candelaria mining project.

"The Pacific Steel Company has renewed its contract for the sale of pellets and iron ore to the Kawasaki Steel Company and the Nippon Steel Company through the Mitsubishi Corporation for a total of $150 million. The Japanese Government will send a special mission to Chile to construct a fishing terminal in Santiago. This project will be financed with funds obtained from Japanese Government nonreimbursable loans."

It has been agreed to develop a project for the preservation of the archaeological patrimony of Easter Island, which will be conducted jointly with UNESCO. A research mission will come to Chile to create an Environment and Sustainable Development Center, which will be under the responsibility of the University of Chile.

Krauss Notes Clinton Comments on Free Trade

PY2311105292 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] Vice President Enrique Krauss said that spying on National Renewal Senator Sebastian Pinera is a secondary thing, compared to such important events as the U.S. president-elect's comments on the possibility of signing a free trade treaty with Chile.

He said he believes we are mistaken in not giving paramount importance to the fact that for the first time Bill Clinton has given clear and unmistakable signs that he will maintain the current U.S. Administration's position on the treaty.

Clinton said he will adopt the same position as Bush on the establishment of a free trade agreement with Chile. By saying this I believe he is making it clear to us that we should not be concerned about these insignificant details, Krauss said:

[Begin recording] I would not give too much importance to this espionage case. Rather than being concerned about espionage, I am interested in... [end recording]

Krauss granted an interview to the press after the mass that is usually said at La Moneda on Fridays. He rejected some left-wing members' comments that the government will end up burying the espionage cases. In his opinion these are petulant comments and do not reflect the government's consistent attitude toward this conduct.

Krauss concluded by saying that all Chileans must contribute to solving the Pinera problem, particularly those who are involved in it.

Gorbachev To Close 'Human Development' Meeting

PY2111125192 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Report by Jose Manriquez Contrera from Valparaiso]

[Text] Senate President Gabriel Valdes has reported that Mikhail Gorbachev, former president of the dissolved USSR, will close the regional governments for human development meeting, which will be held at the National Congress in Valparaiso from 3 to 5 December. Valdes added that some 60 outstanding personalities from the cultural and political fields will soon visit Chile and the Senate. The meeting will be sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank, IBRD, and the UN Development Program. The IBRD delegation will be led by Chairman Enrique Iglesias, who will open the meeting.

In the invitation made to the foreign representatives, Valdes explains that, quote, what is at stake is the government function in face of the current American reality, unquote. He adds that those who aspire to occupy public positions must solve several problems, including those related to poverty, the integration of the region in the new international order, and recognition of the importance of the governmental activities. The problems being presented at the meeting go beyond the possibility of finding technical solutions. They compromise the credibility of the politicians and call on the creative resources of mankind in order to overcome the current crisis and find alternative solutions to it.

The invitation adds that the meeting, which will be held in Valparaiso, does not seek to create the basis for agreements or conclusions. The central idea is that each one will contribute with his or her experiences to help find new and better ways of governing in the future.

Colombia

More Anti-Guerrilla, Drug Trafficker Decrees Issued

PA2111182592 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Nov 92

[Report by Patricia Uribe]

[Text] In the morning of 21 November, four more decrees to fight guerrillas and drug traffickers were issued. The measures are aimed at protecting judges and call for the seizure of property, intervention of bank accounts, and the annulment of contracts with government institutions.

From now on, the bank superintendency will order bank managers to report on deposits or transactions aimed at concealing the handling of drug trafficking and guerrilla activities.

[Begin Finance Minister Rudolf Hommes recording] If it is a customer who normally does business with checks and suddenly shows up one day with 50 million pesos in cash, I think it is advisable for the banker to ask the client about the operation. I do not think that is asking too much from the banker. [end recording]

In addition, property that is thought to belong to drug traffickers or guerrillas will be automatically seized.

[Begin Justice Minister Andres Gonzalez recording] As soon as we get evidence that certain property is linked to illegal activities we must take quick action, otherwise the evidence will be outdated. [end recording]

Direct or indirect contracts signed between public institutions and guerrillas or organized crime will be immediately canceled.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] Legal representatives should not fail to report an illegal action when reading a contract. We are trying to break this code of silence, or code of tolerance, that has spread throughout the country. Those who sign the illegal contracts are only fertilizing ground that will encourage subversive activities. [end recording]

Finally, the government will create a system for providing security and protection to judges as well as former officials of the Judicial Branch. If necessary, the judges' identities will be changed. The measures also provide protection to relatives of the Judicial Branch.

Government Announces Legal, Preventive Measures

PA2211015592 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Nov 92

[Report by Jesus Garzon from Santa Fe de Bogota]

[Text] The national government adopted severe legal measures on 21 November to counter guerrillas, drug traffickers, and common criminals. The measures range from the immediate termination of government contracts with people who help criminals to the cancellation of ownership and seizure of real estate and assets that support drug traffickers and subversives.

Any company or private citizen conducting business with the state while simultaneously supporting or cooperating with guerrillas or common criminals will have their contract terminated and—as if that were not enough—they will also have to pay millions in fines.

[Begin recording] [Justice Minister Andres Gonzalez] In addition, they will not be able to conduct business with the state for a certain period of time as outlined in the contract law.

[Defense Minister Rafael Pardo] This is not simply a matter of imposing a series of fines, restrictions, or sanctions against contractors. The goal is to establish specific security programs with them. [end recording]

The government wants to break the backbone of the guerrillas' financial system. It has therefore established preventive seizure measures and the abolition of ownership of real estate and assets that are used to perpetrate crimes. It has also offered millions in rewards for those who report where the criminals' assets are located.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] They will thus be able to obtain up to 40 percent of the seized assets' value. [end recording]

The government also decided to strengthen the security system for judicial employees. The measure ranges from physically protecting judges to changing officials' identities and transferring them abroad. It has also created a specialized National Police corps to prevent attacks on judiciary officials or former officials.

[Begin Pardo recording] This specialized corps is important because it will prevent a series of attacks. It will necessarily carry out preventive intelligence activities to reduce the risks that normally prevail in the judicial branch. [end recording]

President Cesar Gaviria's administration announced on 21 November that rewards for those who report guerrilla leaders will range between 1 billion and 2 billion pesos.

New Commander Wants Better Arms, Intelligence

PA2211044192 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Nov 92

[Report by correspondent Diego Hernan Canal; Gil's comments recorded]

[Text] [Canal] General Ramon Gil Bermudez, the new Armed Forces commander, explained on 21 November some of the Army's new strategies to fight the guerrillas. Gen. Gil announced there will be more helicopters, better weaponry, and better conditions for soldiers.

The new Armed Forces commander said we must take advantage of this unique and happy occasion on which the government, political parties, labor unions, and the vast majority of the Colombian people are endorsing for the first time strict measures against the guerrillas:

[Gil] We have never had such national unity and integration to counter violence.

[Canal] Gen. Gil has asked the people not to let anyone intimidate them and to cooperate with the Army. He also announced he is strengthening intelligence operations in all military units:

[Gil] Intelligence battalions have been created in each division. Our intelligence-gathering capabilities will be multiplied by the judicial police authority granted by the government.

[Canal] Referring to operations, Gen. Gil announced the purchase of various types of weaponry and more helicopters, which are scheduled to arrive in the country soon:

[Gil] I know the number is adequate, and there will be no delays. In other words, we are talking about the first weeks of 1993.

[Canal] The nine antiguerrilla battalions created by the Army will operate primarily in Arauca and Casanare Departments. They will be made up of soldiers who have completed their military service. They are members of the 1990 and 1991 contingents, and they will be retrained in record time:

[Gil] I believe those units will be fully operational by year's end.

[Canal] The two-star general has made all this a reality. Many Colombians expect a victorious report from the new military leadership.

Attacks Leave Towns Without Electricity

PA2211041292 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Nov 92

[Text] Dynamite attacks on electric towers in Antioquia, Norte de Santander, Santander, and Arauca Departments have left many towns without electricity on 21 November. Six municipalities in Arauca will be without electricity for 15 days. The attacks have seriously affected the country's power system.

The guerrillas attacked and destroyed three electric towers on the border between Norte de Santander and Santander Departments, leaving the people in those two departments and in Arauca Department without electricity.

According to the authorities, six of the seven municipalities in Arauca Department are without electricity. Thanks to the electricity interconnection service agreement signed by President Cesar Gaviria with the Venezuelan Government on 20 November, the department capital is receiving 25 percent of its necessary power.

The manager of Electric Interconnection, Incorporated requested Army cooperation on 21 November so technicians could reach zones where the towers were blown up to try to restore service. Nevertheless, local authorities predict Arauca Department will be without electricity for 15 days.

Six electric towers have been blown up by guerrilla groups in a matter of hours, and losses are estimated at approximately 200 million pesos. The Police and Army have adopted strict security measures to control the situation in Arauca Department, which is suffering a blackout.

Minister Comments on Venezuelan Power Agreement

PA2111002792 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1630 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] Guido Nule Amin, mines and energy minister, has explained what the electricity being brought in from Venezuela really means. What will it represent within the context of the harsh rationing we are experiencing? The 100 megawatts that Colombia will begin to import from Venezuela on 21 November to reinforce our electricity system will prevent more drastic rationing from being implemented in December and next year. There is currently an approximate 1000-megawatt electricity shortage throughout the whole nation. In theory, the interconnection with Venezuela represents 10 percent of that shortage, which translates into half an hour less rationing. In practice, however, Minister Guido Nule Amin said the rationing cannot be reduced due to low levels at the dams. The 100 megawatts imported from Venezuela will only prevent an increase in rationing in the coming months. Here is what Minister Guido Nule Amin said:

[Begin Nule Amin recording] That 10 percent certainly does not mean that rationing will be reduced because the situation continues to depend on the rains, which are just beginning to fall. We must wait and see if the rains continue. [end recording]

Technicians of Electrical Interconnection, Incorporated think that with the imported 300 megawatts, the Guavio [power generating project], and the 150 megawatts from thermic and gas plants installed by Colombian Petroleum Enterprise [Ecopetrol], the electricity crisis should be resolved by the mid-1994.

For now, Ecopetrol's power plant in Gualanday has already started to generate 35 megawatts in addition to the reinforcement power from Venezuela, thus guaranteeing a not-too-dark Christmas for Colombians.

Paraguay

Presidential Hopeful Terms Country 'A Disaster'

PY2211210592 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 Nov 92 p 4

[Text] During a rally last night at [Colorado Party] Precinct No. 20 in San Lorenzo, ANR [National Republican Association] presidential hopeful Luis Maria Argana harshly criticized the national government. Reviewing the case involving toxic waste, the Pilcomayo River deviation, and the lack of money to pay the teachers' Christmas bonus, Argana said our country is a disaster.

"The same officials who have brought the chemical waste, that toxic waste, now are washing their hands, claiming to be innocent and that they know absolutely nothing. How come they are unaware of this waste when it was buried 30 meters from the Teniente Ochoa Fort airstrip, where an engineering battalion is based? How come the Chaco commander is unaware of this? How come the commander in chief is unaware of this? Who authorized all this then?" the presidential hopeful asked.

Argana pointed out: "Through the newspapers we learned that a German organization sent to our country toxic products that neither Nigeria nor the poor African countries wanted to receive these products were quietly sent to us, without telling us anything, until they were suddenly discovered. No sovereign fatherland wanted to receive that toxic waste and our country, miserably selling the people's health for a few pesos to benefit a few bandits, has permitted it."

"A Disaster"

Argana added: "Loyalty to republican and nationalist principles makes us sadly point an accusing finger at the disaster existing in our country and our Republic: There is no authority, no direction, and no economic policy; there is only a desperate and insatiable effort to benefit at the people's expense."

Later, Argana asked: "Why don't they put the house in order? Why is there no authority? By chance, are we unaware of the privileged policy for imported blond tobacco and whiskey, involving a loss for more than 40,000 tobacco growers in Paraguay and a tax evasion of more than $70 million per year? The teachers' problem could have been solved with this, and afterward it is said there is no money to pay them their Christmas bonus. How come there is no money? Remove that unfair privilege for just a few families and there will be money for paying the teachers' Christmas bonus."

In conclusion, Argana said: "We are surrendering the defense of our national territory through the Pilcomayo River deviation, our authorities are doing absolutely nothing, and our Foreign Ministry is yielding and giving up."

Antelco Officials Indicted in Phone Tapping Case

PY2111145092 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Nov 92 p 1

[Text] Criminal Judge Cristobal Caceres Frutos has indicted Colonel Guillermo Godoy, president of Antelco [National Telecommunications Administration], who is considered to be the latest military mastermind in telephone tapping. Godoy, however, remains in office, and yesterday he delivered a speech in the presence of President Andres Rodriguez during the dedication ceremony of a new telephone plant in La Colmena. The judge also indicted Colonel Abilio Gimenez Acosta, chief of the Antelco Inspector General's Office, which is located on the fifth floor of the Antelco II Plant and where recordings of telephone calls were being made.

Peru

Reportage on Events Surrounding CCD Elections

MRTA Attacks Police Station

PA2111043492 Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 21 Nov 92

[Text] Lima, 20 Nov (AFP)—Terrorist commandos fired rockets from a homemade mortar on the evening of 20 November at the Police General Command and a police officers club in downtown Lima. There were no casualties and only minor damage was caused, the authorities reported.

The attacks were perpetrated by the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), which has asked its followers to annul their votes in the 22 November Democratic Constituent Congress elections, the sources added.

The subversives managed to evade the public order forces' strict security measures in the downtown area, particularly in the area of the General Police Command—near Lima's prefecture.

The attacks were perpetrated by five terrorists—three men and two women—who fired the rockets from a moving vehicle followed by two other vehicles.

The first attack was perpetrated against a police officers club and one of the rockets fell on the roof of a building located in the downtown part of the capital, according to several witnesses.

Afterward the same terrorist group attacked the police command, located 400 meters from the officers club. The rockets, at least two, caused minor damage, the authorities reported.

The MRTA, which likes to carry out spectacular actions—but of little significance—on the morning of 20 November fired two grenades at the National Election Board in Lima. The attack failed because the grenades fell on the street.

Shining Path Mobilizes Forces

PA2111195492 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1851 GMT 21 Nov 92

[Text] Lima, 21 Nov (EFE)—The Maoist Shining Path group is mobilizing its forces and is calling for a compulsory strike [paro armado] in various department capitals on 21 November in an attempt to boycott the Democratic Constituent Congress [CCD] elections scheduled to be held in Peru on 22 November.

The northern city of Huaraz is practically paralyzed because of the strike which includes death threats or threats of sabotage for 21 and 22 November, the day of the elections, issued by Shining Path leaflets. In Huancayo, 415 km southeast of Lima, Shining Path leaders have called for a compulsory strike for 21 and 22 November, but have not announced it through distributed propaganda or painted graffiti on the walls.

Military and police patrols in Huancayo are regular and the political-military command announced that 140,000 members of the civilian militias known as "peasant rounds" will provide protection to the voters in Huancayo, Huanuco, and the mining city of Cerro de Pasco in the Peruvian central range.

Bus companies have suspended their services which creates serious problems for those who were planning to travel from Huancayo to nearby villages where they are scheduled to vote. Markets are also closed.

In Huaraz, Shining Path members distributed leaflets in the outskirts of the city, urging citizens to abstain from voting on 22 November and calling for a compulsory strike.

The rebels blew up three high tension towers early on 21 November, leaving Huaraz, the capital of the Andean Department of Ancash with approximately 200,000 inhabitants and seven provinces, without electricity. During the blackout, Shining Path members attacked military and police installations in the area. The attacks were repelled after heavy shooting. Terrorists stole a taxicab and filled it with explosives in an attempt to blow up a bridge in Huaraz, but the car bomb exploded prematurely, destroying only the vehicle.

There is tension in Huaraz, where inhabitants must get around on foot or by bicycle due to the absence of urban and interprovincial transportation.

Markets and stores are closed while the police and army patrol the city assuring the population through loudspeakers that they will be given the necessary protection to go to the polls.

Shining Path also announced a 48-hour compulsory strike for 20 and 21 November in Ayacucho, in the southern Andean area, but this action was apparently less effective than in Huaraz according to information from the Shining Path's home region.

Lima was also threatened with this 48-hour strike during the week, but it was as usual ineffective, although attacks caused considerable damage, three dead, and dozens of injured.

The government extended by 60 days the state of emergency in four provinces on 21 November to "facilitate the implementation of operations against terrorism and drug trafficking," a decree states. The four provinces are located in departments in jungle areas where individual guarantees were suspended and the military is in charge of security.

Forty percent of the Peruvian territory and 60 percent of its population are under the state of emergency.

The subversive war started by Shining Path in 1980 has caused 27,000 dead. Losses due to attacks and sabotage are estimated at $22 billion.

Attack Damages Change 90 Office

PA2111124292 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1205 GMT 21 Nov 92

[Text] A dynamite attack by suspected subversive individuals has resulted in property damage at a Change 90 office located on No. 917 on First of May Avenue in (Cambio de la Legua) District, Reynoso, El Callao.

The blast destroyed windows and doors of nearby homes. Neighbors looked at the site of the incident in disbelief.

We talked with one of the eyewitnesses:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Good morning. Was the explosion very loud?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, it occurred at approximately 0605.

[Reporter] We see that there was large property damage. There are also many residents here.

[Speaker] The blast destroyed windows and people are very frightened on this block. As you may see, three main doors and many windows were destroyed.

[Reporter] No one injured?

[Speaker] Thank God, no.

[Reporter] Thank you for your report.

State of Emergency Extended in Lima

PA2211124892 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 22 Nov 92

[Text] The Defense Ministry has extended the state of emergency for 60 days in Lima Department and El Callao Constitutional Province. According to a decree published in the official newspaper EL PERUANO, this measure will become effective on 23 November.

Lima 'Completely Under Control'

PA2211161792 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1551 GMT 22 Nov 92

[Text] People who are in constant contact with us are reporting that several explosions have been heard in various parts of the city. We consulted the police and they told us that the situation is completely under control. Some criminals, however, tried isolated actions to disrupt the tranquillity in the city.

Army, Police Guard Lima Streets

PA2211042492 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Nov 92

[Excerpts] The Army and national police are carefully guarding Lima's main streets in case of attacks or incidents that could disturb public peace. Surveillance has been stepped up at the headquarters of organizations in charge of executing the electoral process. There are a number of military vehicles and troops in the areas surrounding the National Election Board [JNE] and Departmental Election Board, and fences have been placed around several blocks in the areas in question.

No such measures are being taken at schools where the voting tables will be set up on 22 November. We confirmed during a tour of the northern cone that none of the schools are being guarded and that no JNE members have gone to the schools to prepare the voting areas and put up signs so voters can quickly locate their tables. Many schools are closed. In previous years, preparations were already under way for the elections by this time. [passage omitted]

The Army this afternoon initiated the difficult task of preparing schools, especially those located in central districts like the Elvira Garcia y Garcia school, in Pueblo Libre; Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe school, in Brena; and the (Lucy Rinin Antunez de Mayol) school, in Rimac. The troops cleaned electoral propaganda from the schools' walls, set up private booths in the classrooms, and placed the voting table numbers on the doors.

Schools will continue to be prepared and electoral materials distributed—especially on the outskirts—throughout the night and at dawn so everything will be ready for the 22 November electoral process.

Demonstrators March on Election Board

PA2211225792 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 2233 GMT 22 Nov 92

[Report by Ismael Byron Horna, from the National Election Board Building]

[Text] Despite strict security measures, people from the interior of the country who were unable to vote due to a lack of voting tables for people on the road have taken public order authorities by surprise and have gotten as far as the main door of the National Election Board [JNE] building. Policemen are now trying to remove them from the area, but there are not enough officials to stop the demonstrators from marching on the JNE headquarters.

Change 90 Leader on 'Victory'

PA2311011692 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 2338 GMT 22 Nov 92

[Interview with Jaime Yoshiyama Tanaka, leader of Change 90-New Majority Movement coalition, by unidentified foreign and domestic reporters at the Peru Room in the Crillon Hotel in Lima - live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Yoshiyama]... Change 90 for that great triumph. I see all slate members are very happy. The campaign manager is also very happy. This victory is very satisfying for a group of people who were not accustomed to engaging in politics. We want to salute the Peruvian people for this demonstration of enormous conscientious civic awareness, for turning out in masses at the polls and thus rejecting the terrorist slogans. Thank you very much. Also, on behalf of everyone on the Change 90 slate, I want to express our appreciation to all the Peruvian people for their support. With this majority result in the election, we are assuming a great responsibility. Above all, we want to tell the Peruvian people that we will definitely not disappoint you.

I now call on all the forces that have occasionally been our rivals in the campaign to work with us, shoulder to shoulder, and allow Peru to enter the modern era. I thank you very much, Messrs. journalists. We are very pleased with the results. I am willing to answer any questions you may have.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Yoshiyama] What we know is that [words indistinct] we have been the winners in this election.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct] What percentage did you obtain?

[Yoshiyama] The truth is we do not have an exact percentage, because in two or three zones there were definitive percentages, but one thing is clear: We have won this election and we are very happy about it.

[Reporter] Preliminary results indicate that you obtained 42 percent of the votes, which would not be an absolute majority, but rather a very tight majority.

[Yoshiyama] I believe the most important thing here is that we have won today's elections. We have the support of a majority of the Peruvian people. Whether it is more or less, I believe we have obtained a great deal of support from the citizens. We appreciate that support very much.

[Reporter] Did you expect the results to be greater?

[Yoshiyama] We did not. We always held that we could not be triumphant, that the party's fate would be determined on 22 November. There has been a clear demonstration that the party has won these elections.

[Reporter] During the publicity campaign over the past week, you talked about a chaotic congress, an inefficient congress. How will the congress that you are going to head be any different?

[Yoshiyama] There are many things. We have mentioned clearly that the slow, inefficient congress is a thing of the past. I believe that together with the political forces accompanying me in the legislature, we are going to try to show the country that a new group of people can turn this legislature into a tremendously efficient organization that will really serve the country's majority.

[Reporter] Mr. Yoshiyama, what about the report that you had received support from the National Election Board [JNE]. What do you have to say about that?

[Yoshiyama] I can state emphatically that we have not received any support form the JNE. Furthermore, I believe the JNE has done an extraordinary job. The OAS observers and the international press can attest to the fact that we have had clean and pure elections here.

[Reporter] Considering that [words indistinct] did not participate, 42 percent means the people support you, but it is not tantamount to a blank check.

[Yoshiyama] Regardless of the amount of votes we obtained, it never would have been tantamount to a blank check because we are responsible. Throughout the campaign we have learned to work with the people. Upon learning that we obtained that support, our responsibility is even greater.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Yoshiyama] My first task as a member of the Democratic Constituent Congress [CCD] will be to modify the regulations governing congressional proceedings so Congress can work at a faster pace. We must talk to all the political groups to achieve a consensus and so the country will be the winner. I now believe that we all have to work shoulder to shoulder.

[Reporter] During the campaign you said it was a coincidence that President Fujimori [words indistinct].

[Yoshiyama] I appreciate your question. Our relationship with the president is very cordial. It is a good relationship and it forms a foundation for the legislative and executive branches to work shoulder to shoulder from now on for the country's modernization.

[Reporter] What guarantees are there that the next congress will have [words indistinct]?

[Yoshiyama] Of course. We have made our visits to settlements throughout the country priority number one. That is why we have not had time to debate, but once the CCD is installed, all of us have to debate every national problem.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Yoshiyama] [Words indistinct] That is not what the president said. I suggest you ask the president about that. I do not think he has done so. We would, of course, be in full disagreement. Let us not forget that we are now representing the legislative branch—the branch entrusted with drafting a new constitution—that will legislate and will keep things in check throughout the country. Not only the executive and legislative branch, but we will check ourselves.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Yoshiyama] [Passage indistinct] Just because we have a very cordial relationship with the president does not mean we will not have great autonomy. You will see this over the next few months.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Yoshiyama] We call on all parties that have taken part in this election to work together. I believe there are many points of agreement among those of us who have taken part in the CCD elections. Fortunately we won the majority, and I am very happy about that.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Yoshiyama] We are going to be installed on 30 December. Ten days before that, the preparatory boards will be installed to begin work on the congress.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Yoshiyama] I have not heard the president say that.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Yoshiyama] I respect the opinions of people who disagree with our opinion, but I believe that today the country, by turning out in masses to vote, has demonstrated that democracy is being reinstated in Peru. Therefore, I do not agree with that opinion.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Yoshiyama] I think we should forget everything that took place prior to 22 November. From the afternoon of 22 November onward, all Peruvians should join forces and work to get the country ahead.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Yoshiyama] We have distributed a document on all the constitutional reforms, and it can be seen on the stands [preceding word in English]. I would not like to say more than what is necessary on that point. Basically, we are going to use the constitution to give people greater decisionmaking power and ensure that the state encourages private investment.

[Reporter] You have said you will call on all the country's political forces to support this congress and submit their proposals. Are you referring exclusively to those political forces that have participated in the elections, or does your invitation include those parties that abstained, such as the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA], Popular Action [AP], and Liberty Movement. Would you be willing to receive ...

[Yoshiyama, interrupting] Of course it does. I believe the Peruvian people have demonstrated civic maturity. I also believe that those of us who now have the duty to represent the people must listen to all sectors. In that respect, I most logically include those parties that decided not to participate in the CCD elections.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Yoshiyama] Of course. On 30 December, we plan to give the CCD and the country our proposals regarding what the new constitution we are suggesting should be like.

[Reporter] You have not said much about the nature of your proposals for the new constitution. There are also important things that need to be accomplished with the new constitution [words indistinct].

[Yoshiyama] The first proposal we would like to realize is for the people to have more say in the decisionmaking process. That is going to be included in the constitution. Second, we would like to reorder the state's duties immediately in such a way as to have the state concentrate more on issues such as health, education, and infrastructure rather than becoming involved in managerial problems. Third, we are also going to suggest that the death penalty be included into the new constitution.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Yoshiyama] One question at a time, please.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Yoshiyama] I do not have the figures available right now, but I have promised the whole country that as soon as I have time we are going to present all the revenues and expenditures related to our campaign.

'Unofficial' Results Favor Change 90

PA2311125892 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 1212 GMT 23 Nov 92

[All figures as heard]

[Text] We have the unofficial figures for the Democratic Constituent Congress [CCD] at the 100 percent level. We also have the distributions figure [cifra repartidora]—the number of seats each group participating in the CCD elections will occupy.

[Reporter] These are the national election totals at the 100 percent level:

Change 90/New Majority Movement coalition	38.3 percent
Popular Christian Party	7.7 percent
Independent Moralization Front	6.2 percent

Independent Renewal Movement	5.5 percent
Coordinating Board	4.8 percent
Left-Wing Democratic Movement	4.1 percent
National Front of Workers and Peasants	2.5 percent
Peruvian Popular Agrarian Front	1.9 percent
Solidarity and Democracy	1.7 percent
National Converegence Movement	0.5 percent

The remaining four parties received 4.1 percent and blank and void votes totaled 22.7 percent.

With these figures supplied by the Apoyo Poll Group, we surmise the distribution of seats will be as follows:

Change 90/New Majority Movement coalition: 44 seats

Popular Christian Party: 8 seats

Independent Moralization Front: 7 seats

Independent Renewal Front: 6 seats

Coordinating Board: 5 seats

Left-Wing Democratic Movement: 4 seats

National Front of Workers and Peasants: 2

Peruvian Popular Agrarian Front: 2

Solidarity and Democracy: 2

President Gives News Conference

PA2311033692 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0150 GMT 23 Nov 92

[News conference by President Alberto Fujimori with unidentified correspondents in the Peru Room at the Crillon Hotel, in Lima—live]

[Text] [Fujimori] This meeting reminds me of a similar event that tool: place approximately 2 and ½ years ago in this same room with a comparable attendance of local and foreign correspondents. This is a somewhat different opportunity in which, after the vote count, we can draw some conclusions and convey some messages to the people.

First, the massive, responsible voter turnout in all corners of Peru has been extraordinary. Despite the fact that it was not a presidential election, with some political leadership, there was a civic awareness to respond to the call to democracy.

I visited Ayacucho on 22 November. It is very representative of Peru as a whole. The same belief prevailed in every town, a belief that was reflected not only in the votes cast responsibly for the political group favored by the citizens but also in the lack of fear of those same citizens who had been hit hard for many years. This is why I, as president of the Republic—and I believe all Peruvians share this opinion—believe that this calls for congratulations. With their vote, the citizens have demonstrated their civic awareness; rejected terrorism; and delivered a message of hope and identification with the north, which all of Peru is seeking at this time. There are some plans. Naturally, there are also some very interesting speculations and analyses. Some are within our scope. It must be stressed that there has been multitudinous participation.

For me, it signifies—and I will call it as such—the emergence of a new political panorama in Peru. Despite the many difficulties, the obstacles encountered along the way, the abstention of some leaders, and so on, Peruvians have democratically expressed their will in a clean process. The emergence of this new political panorama signifies that Peru is evolving, searching for a way that undoubtedly signifies deep changes. With the culmination of this process and the subsequent installation of the Democratic Constituent Congress [CCD], Peru will march down the path envisioned since 28 July 1990. We reached a milestone on 5 April along this path that reflects the opinion of all citizens, and I do not think I am mistaken. I also interpret the process carried out on 22 November as signifying the formalization of the people's support in the face of the proposal implicitly made on 5 April.

Surely, there are many questions, particularly from the foreign correspondents. I am open to each one of them.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, with the victory of Jaime Yoshiyama and the Change '90 slate, as of 30 or 31 December, the date on which the CCD will be installed, will the country have a sovereign and autonomous Congress, a true separation of powers? Another question that we asked Engineer Yoshiyama, who asked that we pass it on to you, is: If the CCD does not function, like the former legislature, could it also be closed or suspended?

[Fujimori] Regarding the last question, I want to clarify that another reporter asked me the same question. I referred him to the medium that interpreted my words in that sense.

Obviously, this congress will have the necessary autonomy to work, while at the same time it will coordinate with the executive branch. Coordination does not mean surrender: Coordination means proposals from both sides, a debate of those proposals, an evaluation, and then a decisionmaking process. Naturally, the decision will be the one that best favors the country.

Much has been said about autonomy, whether conciliatory positions will really be sought or whether we will arrive at different points of view. I will use my cabinet as an example. My cabinet has people from various backgrounds. With the exception of one member—Dr. Victor Paredes—none of them are Change '90 members. I have summoned capable people—specialists in each field—to administer the state better. This cabinet is an example of what I have taught for many years at the university: I have encouraged discussion and debate. The cabinet

often holds debates independently from the president's position, then the various proposals are integrated and made into supreme decrees or law decrees.

I believe that is the way this congress can work, with total autonomy, disagreements, debates on proposals, and ideas. In fact, it must take public opinion into account and hold public debates. Do not forget that I have been a university man for many years, and I seek debate to get to the best solution. We are not dogmatic, but we do follow principles regarding certain concepts, including moralization and topics like pacification.

[Correspondent] Do the policies expressed by the Peruvian people mean that you will stand for reelection?

[Fujimori] I have repeatedly answered that question. Obviously, I cannot be judge and jury at the same time. By the way, that could be applicable to many other posts and would mean modifying the current Constitution. The Peruvian people must decide. We must institutionalize the popular referendum and periodic consultation. That is my opinion, and that is the proposal the Change '90-New Majority Movement coalition will make. I am sure that several political groups will agree. The matter can be decided through public debate.

It is my fundamental belief that no power or branch can substitute for the people's own decision. The people will be the sovereign power. It will not be a case of the Constitution simply stating that the people are sovereign. The people are the sovereign power, and we will find the mechanisms to put that idea into action.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct]

[Fujimori] That is a possibility. The truth is that Peru has a schedule for certain steps to be taken promptly in connection with international commitments. I will not defend it. It is a suggestion that could be discussed with the other political parties, provided the official results have been duly released.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct]

[Fujimori] I believe the public wants it to be discussed. Those who have been elected today represent the people. If they represent the people, they must discuss the people's proposals. They cannot take personal positions on important affairs. It is necessary for the parliamentary representation to listen to the people. I am sure that most citizens, whatever their party affiliation, would agree. It is a matter of hearing the people's opinion.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct]

[Fujimori] The unofficial information I have is that the main OAS representatives have witnessed this process and have no special observations to make.

[Correspondent] All Peruvians know that we now have the fullest guarantees on the moralizaton issue, but what about immoral acts that occurred years ago? Will they be forgotten? Or will drastic measures be taken?

[Fujimori] Your question is interesting and gives me the opportunity to refer to an issue that could be floating around in the press. One media representative forecasts that Change '90 and the New Majority coalition have 45 percent support; another representative says the support is somewhere around 40 or 41 percent. We cannot provide any firm figures right now. It is like the 1990 election. It was then said that during the second election round, presidential candidate Fujimori had 16 or 18 percent support. It finally turned out that I had 24 percent support. However, there is an important concept regarding the moralizing issue. Let us suppose for an instant that New Majority has 43, 44, or 46 percent support. Any proposal to moralize and take drastic measures against corrupt public officials who abuse state funds will receive wide support. If such a proposal to impose drastic penalties on any public official is made by New Majority, you can be sure that we will receive 65 and maybe even 80 votes supporting such a measure. Likewise, it is possible to reconcile this with other issues. For example, I am sure that with the pacification issue, the way the strategy is being applied, while it may not receive unanimous support, it will receive the backing of several political parties.

There might also be disagreement on the economic program, but surely there will be other political groups that agree with the program. What am I really trying to say? It will no longer be possible for the majority to take positions on national issues based on traditional alliances. That would be negative. It will only be possible after each political groups carries out a very serious, in-depth evaluation. On the moralization issue, I believe that regardless of whether there are disagreements with New Majority, in the end there will be unanimity. There will also be majority support on issues such as pacification. On regionalization, I am quite sure that many of those provincial independent organizations that have risen lately will agree with our more pragmatic and realistic regionalization proposal. I believe there will be ample majority support on the fundamental national issues .

[Correspondent] It has been announced that the CCD will be autonomous. What will happen if any independent political group [words indistinct] during the past eight months?

[Fujimori] That proposal can be considered. It will be duly discussed. However, the government's performance between 5 April until 31 December, for example, includes acknowledged facts. It is possible that some of those decrees may be improved, modified, or repealed. That will be within the capabilities of the new CCD.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, with respect [words indistinct].

[Fujimori] All communication between leaders is perfectly viable and positive. However, we must always remember that it is not a matter of negotiation between the leadership of two groups. What we must always try to

do—and this is a rule of thumb of my administration—is to listen to those citizens who are part of the political movement. We must listen to the grass roots. I believe that today's elections have been most revealing. There was a minimum of voided ballots. I keep asking myself what happened to all the void APRA votes? I tell you quite honestly, a significant number of them supported us. I mention it to you because I have visited Federico Villarreal, Casagrande, Trujillo, and Los Olivos de Pro, and I have seen this in their own members. They recognize the need for new moralization, pacification, and development policies. In that respect, any dialogue that takes place from now on is welcome. However, let us not forget that the country has the last word.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, we know of your government's commitment to the OAS foreign ministers meeting in the Bahamas. Could this also be interpreted as our country's reincorporation into the Rio Group or as direct support for the formation of a new group of countries—including the United States, for example—that will help us with the reincorporation? We could say that the new Clinton administration is very inclined to democratic regimes. Would that be a requirement by the U.S. or Japanese Governments?

[Fujimori] Today's election is the clearest evidence of this government's best intentions, especially with respect to the intentions of the 5 April measures. What we have had here from 5 April to 22 November is an unavoidable revolution of this political environment supported by the public, as proved in today's voter turnout. What was once misunderstanding on the part of the international community has now become support. I am sure this will allow a flow of international economic cooperation. Economic Minister Carlos Bolona already reached an important agreement with private creditor banks on the eve of these elections during his visit to New York. That will allow us to receive a very significant flow of private capital earmarked for commercial credit or [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Mr. Yoshiyama made a proposal regarding the CCD [words indistinct].

[Fujimori] Positive proposals stem from contradictions. Obviously, if there is a debate, I will maintain my viewpoint. I am sure I can convince many people of the need to maintain a system like the current one. Although no one has asked me this particular question, I would like to make a comment. At the beginning of this process, I was very interested in forming a group that would be successful. Success has been evident, relative, and absolute, as we will see in the coming days. The strategy worked because in the beginning Change '90 had polled 13 percent. You can check your files. Then it garnered 19, 23, and 39 percent, dropped to 35 percent, and then to 32 percent. We now have obtained 45 percent, including the void and blank votes.

When I searched for someone who could lead this movement, I clearly had several alternatives. I chose one which, as is said, will come of age in the future to the extent that the work methods advanced by Jaime Yoshiyama's group are understood. There will be a more technical approach to problems. Pragmatic solutions will be used to face problems, progressing step by step without stopping to engage in futile discussions that lead nowhere. I am quite satisfied with the election. As was said—and you yourselves recognized it—although the election was not a total endorsement of the president by the people, there has been a noticeable advancement in that sense.

The congress will have its own style. It involves not only the Change '90-New Majority coalition; the other political groups have members who are specialists in diverse topics. The topics will be discussed among the specialists, and the most appropriate solutions will be found.

In short, I believe that the step taken today signifies the modernization of our congress for everyone's benefit.

Thank you very much.

[Correspondent] [Question indistinct]

[Fujimori] Do you refer to the political inheritance as witnessed in today's election? It cannot be denied, nor can directives be issued to the citizens. In that sense, the people are sovereign and will make the best decision at any given moment.

[Correspondent] President Fujimori, the Change '90-New Majority group within congress will be able to make great decisions. Peruvians have a guarantee with all those members of the coalition who are truly specialists. Once the CCD is installed, will the government be drastic and take measures, let us say, by exerting pressure to make its components work?

[Fujimori] I answered that question at some other news conference. We will have a balance of power. A balance of power does not suppose that the congress is the only overseer. The president and the executive branch must also be monitored. I fully agree with that. However, it must not lose its ability to monitor the actions of the other powers. Otherwise, I do not understand how power could be identified. In that sense, I will watch over what is done by the other powers and over the actions of my own people. I have had to remove some of them during my administration because there were some irregularities. I think the Peruvian people will support me on this. One of the purposes of my administration—and I believe all Peruvians agree—is the moralization of public administration so state resources are used rationally and as honestly as possible. The other topic is peace. I believe they are two pillars on which there will be a consensus.

Thank you, very much.

Sees Election as 'Victory for Peru'

PA2311062892 Lima Frecuencia 2 Satelite Television in Spanish 0332 GMT 23 Nov 92

[Studio interview with Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori by unidentified correspondent—live]

[Text] [Correspondent] Good evening, Mr. President. It is an honor to have you in the Frecuencia 2 studio again.

[Fujimori] I am here with love: This is my way of recognizing Frecuencia 2's work. It has always worked hard, but it has worked even harder since the attack that took place here.

[Correspondent] You are very kind. I can see the joy in your eyes, Mr. President.

[Fujimori] I am always optimistic. I do not know if my expression makes that more obvious today.

[Correspondent] Your smile...

[Fujimori, interrupting] I am happy.

[Correspondent] What do you think about Yoshiyama's overwhelming victory?

[Fujimori] Under the circumstances, I view this as a victory for Peru more than for New Majority-Change '90. Obviously, I am happy because New Majority-Change '90 are two organizations that I created, and they have been welcomed by the people. That is important.

[Correspondent] Why are they welcome? Why do the people still trust in your message and your work?

[Fujimori] We would have to analyze why. I think the people identify themselves with the government's disposition to face problems head on and to find solutions. We have turned problems into challenges that must be faced in finding Peru a path. We have done that in various ways, some of which have not been very orthodox. We are still here despite 5 April. The people identify themselves with our position because everything is clear and aboveboard. There is nothing behind the curtains. If there is something, the people understand because they know it will allow us to defend ourselves from certain sectors.

Things are winding down after 30 months in government, but the people continue to trust. There is credibility because we have securing objectives. Whenever the objectives issue comes up in a conversation with opposition politicians, I ask them: Is Abimael Guzman in prison or not? Is Victor Polay Campos in prison or not? Has inflation dropped from 50 percent a month to three percent a month?

The people ask themselves simple questions, and the answers lead them to conclusions. This government works with facts. That is one characteristic I would like congress to have. I am sure it will be that way. If I selected Jaime Yoshiyama to lead this movement, it is because he is a pragmatic man. A problem is presented, ways of tackling it are proposed, and a solution is chosen.

[Correspondent] If there is no solution to the problem?

[Fujimori] No problem cannot be solved. It may take more time, maybe four or five months instead of two. There is the pacification problem, the problem of terrorism, but there we can already see some results. It may take two or three more years, but the steps that are being taken now and those that will be taken allow us to feel sure that the objective will be secured.

To close the pragmatism issue, I think Congress should work pragmatically. That means when there is a problem there will be proposals on how to solve it, and then it will be possible to find a solution.

[Correspondent] What will happen if the Democratic Constituent Congress does not work as pragmatically as you would like?

[Fujimori] The people will pressure Congress into working pragmatically. The people have had—since 5 April; actually, since 28 July 1990—and will have more weight than ever. I am sure that none of these congressmen, much less the politicians, will fail to listen to the people. The people want pragmatism, solutions, facts.

[Correspondent] We could say that a death certificate has been issued on the Congress you closed on 5 April and that a baby has been born. Do you trust this newborn in its big task and its vocation? Do you trust this baby?

[Fujimori] I trust it completely. I have called it the birth of a new system, of a new national political panorama. This is the beginning of a new era with a new system and a new style. I am optimistic about it.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, do you not think that you can make mistakes too?

[Fujimori] We can all make mistakes. That is why there are debates, the discussion of ideas. I am used to that.

[Correspondent] However, you are winning them all lately.

[Fujimori] Perhaps it is intuition. The use of logic based on true hypotheses is important. That is what makes proposals strong. The people are logical. They do not understand presentations with too many adornments. The people want direct and clear positions. People who present problems along with logical proposals based on facts for solving them are winners.

[Correspondent] You are happy that you won. Yoshiyama's victory notwithstanding, President Fujimori is the one that has won. There is no question about that.

[Fujimori] Above all else, Peru has won. Returning to your question, what we have really achieved is a formalization—to use soft terms—of the 5 April process. It was abrupt but necessary. It was very hard.

[Correspondent] Did it require a lot on your part to make a decision like that, Mr. President?

[Fujimori] The 5 April decision? I simply had to make a decision, and I made it.

[Correspondent] Was it a mathematical decision? I understand that you are a mathematician and that you see everything mathematically.

[Fujimori] I viewed it as a necessary, logical measure that would have the people's support. That was the other element. I think it is important that government leaders know how to interpret what the people expect. Intuition is very important, in addition to logic and principles.

[Correspondent] A keen sense of smell.

[Fujimori] Yes, a keen sense of smell.

[Correspondent] Regarding mathematics, it appears—and I do not like to affirm anything categorically—that some pollsters are not concerned about mathematics and resort to I do not know what art or sorcery to reveal figures that are not consonant with the truth.

[Fujimori] I made a direct criticism of that on a program hosted by one of your competitors, Nicolas Lucas. I said it was incongruous that some independent movements were getting zero percent of the votes in some cities. Not only those but other parties, including the Popular Christian Party, had zero percent. I consider that type of result incongruous. The official results will reveal the truth.

[Correspondent] As president, you already have results that are more or less exact.

[Fujimori] Not that exact. The estimates show they are greater than those revealed by the polls. My deduction is based on this: If there is great acceptance of the Change '90-New Majority Movement at the various social levels, it is fundamentally at the popular level where the government has broad-based support.

[Correspondent] Also in Miraflores?

[Fujimori] Oh yes, of course, obviously in Miraflores. It is very interesting and is a phenomenon for me. There is a special identification with my government in Lima's outlying areas.

[Correspondent] Despite the austere economic measures? Despite the great sacrifice imposed on the people?

[Fujimori] Yes, because the people believe in this administration. They believe we are doing things well, and they know we will emerge from this hole. Furthermore, the people are not that forgetful. They remember 1990 and how difficult it was at the beginning of the year. We are beginning to control the crisis on several fronts, a crisis that appeared to be unmanageable.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, what will you do in 1995? Will you leave the house in total order as you would like?

[Fujimori] My personal wish is to free Peru of many problems, two in particular. One is terrorism. I will leave the next administration a country free of terrorism. I will not leave a trace of it. There will be total peace in the country. I am determined to achieve it. If you will allow me to say so, my personality is such that I am identified with that goal and am working on it day and night. My mind is set on it, and I am always looking at it from different angles, looking for a way to find solutions to defeat terrorism. The other wish I have is that the state and public administration be administered seriously once and for all. I just appealed to elected Change '90-New Majority Movement members not to experience that common metamorphosis that afflicts people who occupy new posts, either through election or appointment, and who suffer an incredible transformation.

[Correspondent] They can even engage in embezzlement?

[Fujimori] Their nails start to grow, and they put on new airs. That is very negative and must be extracted from the minds of people who hold government posts. In that sense, the people can also exert pressure. If there is someone who thinks he is up in the clouds and has forgotten about the people below, there are mechanisms to sanction him. If the renewal by one-third or one-half is approved, one mechanism might be to discard him. That is a recommendation I have made to members of my party.

[Correspondent] It is not a recommendation, it is an order.

[Fujimori] No, it is not an order. It is a suggestion so they conduct themselves properly.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, if you were to recommend that the CCD come out in favor of presidential reelection, would there not be another president who would inherit what you plan to leave behind—the house in order? Will you continue in power? Would you continue in power if that were the case?

[Fujimori] You mean, if it is from the standpoint of my personal interest?

[Correspondent] Would you like to?

[Fujimori] No, I would not.

[Correspondent] No?

[Fujimori] I would go...

[Correspondent, interrupting] But you like your position. You are a man that does things...

[Fujimori, interrupting] I identify myself with the position, and I am dedicated to it 100 percent.

[Correspondent] Would you accept if the CCD voted for reelection?

[Fujimori] I do not like to plan that far ahead. I personally would like to go and live somewhere in the mountains, near a lake, for example.

[Correspondent] To fish?

[Fujimori] No, to do development work. There are so many things to be done in the mountains, aside from enjoying life a bit. In these 2 and ½ years in power-....[pauses] Obviously, the job gives me plenty of satisfaction, the satisfaction of seeing that certain goals are being met and that the people support them. That is very satisfying. It is also true that one must sacrifice his personal life greatly, that is if that person and his family are willing. I do not regret this type of work.

[Correspondent] Have you ever regretted...

[Fujimori, interrupting] Not at all, and with all the risks the presidency entails.

[Correspondent] Do you remember the first time you came to the station?

[Fujimori] With a little bag? That was an interview with Roger Caceres. Yes, I remember.

[Correspondent] You became very popular. Why, Mr. President? There are many people who still do not understand your pragmatism. Are you a man who also makes mistakes?

[Fujimori] Of course. That could be one of the characteristics. It could be a slogan: A president, like you, is a man who makes mistakes. I believe that explains why the people have identified with me. Excuse me for speaking in the first person, but I think it is a phenomenon. I cannot explain why the people believe in and support this government.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, what is your opinion of the opposition; the opposition that has now joined the CCD; the opposition that abstained from voting, voided its votes, or simply did not go to vote?

[Fujimori] It will have to be a rational opposition. People want dissenting positions, but they want a rational opposition. The people do not want opposition for the sake of opposition or party opposition. If the government has a proposal on any topic—the economy, the peace process—and some political party disagrees, it must be able to explain its position properly. Solutions will emerge from that confrontation and debate.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, does your government fully guarantee freedom of the press?

[Fujimori] How much more freedom of the press could there be?

[Correspondent] Before thanking you once again for your kindness, Mr. President, you may say whatever you please with the freedom of the press we enjoy.

[Fujimori] I will take the opportunity to make a correction. At one of the television stations, I was asked if 23 November was a working day. It is. Schools are closed until 24 November. Tomorrow is a working day. I would like to add that Peru has entered a new stage with this election. We have reached a milestone that I believe—I am convinced—will change Peru. It will modernize the country for the benefit of all.

Many thanks.

Uruguay

Policemen, Government Reach Agreement; Strike Ends

PY2011213692 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0831 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] After participating in a cabinet meeting lasting until early this morning at the Libertad Building, Interior Minister Juan Andres Ramirez gave a detailed account of the agreement reached between the government and police personnel. Besides the law on the reform of the Armed Forces and police retirement program passed by the Chamber of Deputies, the agreement reached on policemen's salaries entails the payment—to be made in December—of a subsistence allowance of 640,000 pesos, corresponding to November and December. As of January 1993, policemen will receive a subsistence allowance of 200,000 pesos. The parties committed themselves to working out a solution for the weekly rest, housing, and transfers.

Ramirez denied that the Montevideo chief of police had resigned. [passage omitted]

A solution to the conflict was reached after a cabinet meeting, discussions in Congress, top-level consultations with the government, and various reports on the matter. The agreement reached with the government includes five points. The negotiators on behalf of the policemen were Hector Ducol, Julio Delpino, Sergio Duran, and Daniel Pozzi, who signed the agreement with Sandra Noguera and representatives of junior officers.

Herewith the five points: first, a permanent commission made up of policemen, a delegate from the bishopric, and members of the Standing Committee on Salaries of the National Congress of Police Assistance Commissions. This commission will seek to negotiate future salary increases for police personnel, and will assist in formulating and implement housing programs in 1993. The Interior Ministry will be requested that any possible administrative sanction be studied on a case by case basis, and that [words indistinct] possible. A word indistinct] to policemen, in cash, on 10 and 20 December. As

of January 1993 policemen will receive a net subsistence allowance of 200,000 pesos, to be adjusted every four months.

This is part of the formula which the government and representatives from the mobilized policemen manage to work out yesterday. To this one should add the law on the reform of the Armed Forces and police retirement program passed by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

Once this law goes into effect—the executive will enact it today—adjustments of old-age pensions for members of the Armed Forces and policemen will be made concurrently with increases in civil servants' salaries according to the average salary index. The law also establishes the payment of a bonus of 5.3 percent for the Armed Forces. As for the police, the bonus will be paid according to seniority. Policemen with a seniority ranging between 15 and 25 years will receive a 5 percent bonus, those with seniority ranging between 25 and 30 years will get a 10 percent bonus, while those with more than 30 years' seniority will receive a 13 percent bonus.

Defense, Interior Ministers To Be 'Removed'

PY2011222492 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0830 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] The newspaper EL DIA today published an article stating that at least three cabinet ministers will be removed from their posts in the upcoming weeks. They are Foreign Minister Hector Gros Espiell, Interior Minister Juan Andres Ramirez, and Defense Minister Mariano Brito.

It must be borne in mind that Gros Espiell had already announced that he would resign at the end of the year. He might be appointed to a diplomatic post at the Uruguayan Embassy in France.

Regarding the interior minister, the situation became visibly shaky in light of the latest events related to the police strike. He will apparently not be able to stay very long in his post.

As for the defense minister, EL DIA said that the situation does not seem any better, as Brito has been challenged by retired and active duty officers. Consequently his resignation might occur in a matter of days.

It should be pointed out that during a meeting yesterday between the defense minister and the National Party bloc in Congress, he explained the details of the law [not further specified]. During the meeting, Herreraist Deputy Luis Mallo raised objections to Brito's management of pay hikes. Mallo said he did not understand why the pay hikes were not granted in the budget report, but they are now, after the police strike, being granted.

Lacalle Denies Possible Cabinet Reshuffle

PY2111144892 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0830 GMT 21 Nov 92

[Text] During his visit to the city of Mercedes, President Luis Alberto Lacalle stated that, for the time being, he has no intention of removing any of his cabinet members. Notwithstanding this, he made it clear that ministers can be removed at any moment, as their posts can be counted among the few within the government that do not have a fixed term.

Lacalle opened a new branch of the Morgtgage Bank of Uruguay in Mercedes and took part in a ceremony to unveil a plaque in honor of Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera.

Fragmentation Bomb Explodes Near Congress

PY2311105092 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0830 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Text] Official sources have told the morning daily LA MANANA that a low-intensity fragmentation bomb went off near Congress before dawn yesterday, while deputies were discussing the wage hike to be granted to policemen who are on strike. The same sources revealed that the type of fragmentation explosive involved is commonly used for military purposes.

Another explosive device went off early in the morning at a Navy war memorial located in the so-called Navy Square in the Punta Gorda neighborhood. Vice Admiral James Coates, the Navy commander in chief, is at loggerheads with the Army and the Air Force commanders regarding the Armed Forces demands for higher pay. The explosion caused damage to the well-known sculpture created by the Spanish artist Yeppes.

These two attacks were added to three or four others which, according to reports, were perpetrated early during the morning of 18 November.

Venezuela

Perez, Gaviria Give Joint News Conference

PA2111033392 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 2350 GMT 20 Nov 92

[Report by Jose Marcano from Zulia State]

[Text] Colombian President Cesar Gaviria and Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez agreed there is no turning back in their countries' integration process. The presidents met in Maracaibo to sign the electrical interconnection treaty and then gave a joint presidential news conference.

Various topics were discussed at the news conference. On integration, President Perez said the private sectors in each country now have the opportunity to move the commercial integration process forward because businessmen are the ones who will play the most important role in the trade opening.

The Colombian and Venezuelan presidents also said they are examining the possibility of joining the free trade agreement signed by Mexico and the United States. President Perez was asked about the proposal made by the Venezuelan private sector regarding the establishment of a border security council. He spoke of the talks under way by the countries' defense and interior ministers.

[Begin Perez recording] The president of the Venezuelan Federation of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry proposed that the government summon the National Defense and Security Council to study the problems that I am now studying. In principle, I do not think that is absolutely necessary because we are taking all the appropriate measures and holding the essential meetings to confront the situation. This is not an exclusively Venezuelan situation. The upsurge in crime is a worldwide problem that has all governments worried. Each government must find the most efficient way to address the problem in the face of the claims and impatience the people feel due to the increase in crime. Regarding border crime, not only are Colombia and Venezuela taking separate measures, but we have also reached important agreements to combine our efforts. [end recording]

The Colombian president referred to his country's prison problems and the possibility that Colombians who are serving time in Venezuela may return to Colombia.

[Begin Gaviria recording] On repatriation, I would like to point out that we are beginning this process and are looking into the possibility of repatriating Colombian inmates. We have initiated a similar process with Spain and have begun talks with Mexico. In the future we hope to do the same with Venezuela. I think everyone understands that this is a limited and gradual process. Colombian prisons do not have the capacity to hold all Colombian inmates who are abroad. Different ways must be found, and that implies the need for Venezuelan legal assistance to the Colombian justice system. This cannot be obligatory or a right. Anyway, it still implies serving part of the sentence in the other country. [end recording]

Reporters took advantage of the news conference to clarify certain aspects following the decision by the Colombian State Council on the subject of Venezuela's sovereignty over Los Monjes. Both presidents agreed there is nothing to add to the topic because everything has been clarified.

General Fuguett Denies Involvement in Coup Plot

PA2211025792 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2221 GMT 21 Nov 92

[Text] Caracas, 21 Nov (EFE)—General Eutimio Fuguett, commander of the Venezuelan Air force (FAV), on 21 November denied any involvement in an alleged civil-military attempt to topple President Carlos Andres Perez.

"Self-inflicted coups or coups against the system go against the grain of my personality," Fuguett said, adding that "dictatorial governments are contrary to my way of thinking and to the Venezuela in which I developed as a military man."

Fuguett's alleged involvement in the coup plot was outlined this week by certain media sources in Caracas that based their information on statements—which were later denied—made by a retired soldier to Directorate of Military Intelligence (DIM) agents who had detained him for questioning.

Fuguett said he spoke with Perez following the publication of the report implicating him in the coup "to preclude even the slightest doubt about my behavior."

The press reported that according to the statement made by the soldier arrested on 4 October, which was leaked to the media, a coup against the president had been planned but was not executed.

Authorities have denied the validity of the information, and the soldier himself has denied making such statements.